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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 79-57 (26-14). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 77-55 (25-13). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 77-59 (25-15). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 77-63 (25-17). CHANNEL: Sunbath. ROME: Sunny. Temp 77-59 (25-15). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp 82-61 (28-16). Yesterday's temp. 90-65 (32-18).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	7 S.	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Fior.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2'6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½ P.	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	1.£1.05	U.S. Military	35.20
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.60 D.

Associated Press.
Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev (center, foreground) helps to carry a platform with urn of ashes of one of the three Soyuz cosmonauts yesterday. The ashes were deposited in the Kremlin Wall.

Laird Sees Troop Withdrawal By '72 Feasible But Expensive

Joint Chiefs Would Speed Present Rate

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Pentagon has counseled President Nixon to withdraw U.S. troops from South Vietnam faster than the present 14,300-a-month rate, according to informed sources.

The President's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, will hold talks in Saigon to examine the feasibility of a faster pullout as well as its broader policy implications.

For apparently the first time, the White House is receiving advice from the Joint Chiefs of Staff for fewer, not more, men in Vietnam.

The withdrawal rate urged by the Pentagon was not known. Speculation put it in the neighborhood of 20,000 monthly.

Rebuilding Morale

The Joint Chiefs contend that the troops are not needed militarily in South Vietnam and, further, that only after total withdrawal is completed can the Army begin in earnest to rebuild its morale and restore the discipline eroded by drug and race problems.

Another factor is that since U.S. combat forces are being removed first from Vietnam—to keep casualty figures low—the remaining logistical and back-up forces are more vulnerable.

A Pentagon spokesman, when asked about the Pentagon position, said: "We don't have a comment. We are only working toward the goal of 184,000 set by the President."

Mr. Nixon has said U.S. forces would be cut to that figure by Dec. 1, and promised another announcement on withdrawal in November. The present level is about 241,000.

Faster withdrawal could affect the stability of the Saigon regime as its October presidential election approaches. It would also force the Nixon administration to decide sooner on whether U.S. air and naval support to Saigon government forces will continue after U.S. ground troops leave.

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U.S. Adviser's Views

QUANG TRI, South Vietnam, July 2 (NYT).—Marcos Mendez, the senior U.S. adviser in the South Vietnamese province closest to the Demilitarized Zone, says he thinks it will be a good thing for the Americans to leave here even if the 10,000 North Vietnamese troops in the western mountains later sweep down and establish control over all the province.

"A whole generation of people here has been carried by the Americans," Mr. Mendez said in a recent interview in his office. "They'll have to walk by themselves soon or they'll be invalids.

"The first few days after the Americans go they might mope around a little, because they might lose some jobs, but it could be a godsend if we leave. Then people might return to their rice paddies and build up their family organization again, instead of working for the Americans."

Mr. Mendez plans to leave July 24 after 23 months here.

"If the North Vietnamese wanted to take Quang Tri Province, they could have it tomorrow, but they would pay a very big price," Mr. Mendez said.

Keystone.
Melvin R. Laird

Materiel Worth Billions Would Be Abandoned

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 2 (IHT).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird today said he saw no problems in pulling all American personnel out of Vietnam by the end of the year, but indicated that the cost of materiel left behind would run into billions of dollars.

Mr. Laird made his comments in the wake of new Communist peace proposals, including a pledge to coincide the release of U.S. prisoners of war with the phased total withdrawal of U.S. troops by the end of the year.

The defense secretary, at an airport news conference before leaving on a Far East trip, said that the new peace offer was "an indication of some change, but also carried some difficult conditions."

When asked if there were any physical obstacles to troop withdrawal by the end of the year, he replied that "personnel, of course, can be handled in a short time," but that much of the weapons and military equipment would have to be left.

Mr. Laird told newsmen that replacing the equipment to maintain U.S. military strength would entail going to Congress for extra billions of dollars.

The difficult Communist conditions Mr. Laird mentioned center around the continuing demand that the regime in Saigon be replaced by a coalition government including the Viet Cong, a demand rejected by the United States.

As the administration continued to scrutinize the proposals, the latest Communist move set off fresh calls for a fixed withdrawal date and stirred some optimism in Congress.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., told newsmen that after a private meeting with President Nixon earlier in the week he came away convinced that "things were moving" between Washington and Hanoi. He added that the President was optimistic about the success of his plan for ending the war and that his optimism was well founded.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield also indicated that behind-the-scenes contacts with Hanoi were taking place.

"It could be that after 118 inconclusive meetings, the impasse could be broken," the Montana Democrat said. "Now there seems to be movement and, in effect, a positive reaction on our side."

Refers to Amendment

The majority leader also said that his amendment calling for total withdrawal of U.S. troops within nine months contingent upon release of U.S. prisoners, was "accidental and coincidental" to the peace proposals.

Last night, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, the leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972, said that the proposals "may make it possible to follow through on what I would have proposed were I in the White House"—set a withdrawal date contingent on prisoner release and arrange a cease-fire for the safety of departing U.S. troops.

Former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford said he believed the United States should take advantage of the Communist offer. He called for public pressure on the administration for acceptance of the plan.

Meantime, on Capitol Hill, the proposal stirred new efforts among Senate doves to push through end-the-war legislation.

Sens. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., and Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., sponsors of previous such moves, said they would try again to set Dec. 31, 1971, as a pullout date.

Sen. McGovern said that the new Viet Cong offer leads to the conclusion that "not one further American death can now be justified in the name of the release of U.S. prisoners of war."

Sens. Frank Church, D., Idaho, and John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., said they would soon propose a new measure to end the war. The two senators co-sponsored last year an amendment to end the Cambodian invasion.

The State Department, how-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Funeral of Cosmonauts Held; Cause of Death Still a Secret

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 2 (NYT).—Mstislav V. Keldysh, the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said today that "an unexpected occurrence" aboard the Soyuz-11 capsule led to the death of the three Soviet cosmonauts on their way back to earth on Wednesday morning.

Speaking at the Red Square funeral ceremonies, Dr. Keldysh said the cosmonauts' record-breaking endurance work aboard the Salyut orbiting space station was a success, and he indicated that the cause of the death of the spacemen lay in what happened aboard the Soyuz ferrying ship in the last minutes of the nearly 24-day mission.

By implication he seemed to rule out the cause of death from the aftereffects of prolonged weightlessness.

"Death befell the heroic cosmonauts after the successful completion of the very complicated tasks on the new Salyut station," Dr. Keldysh said.

"They were returning to earth in the Soyuz ship. Such ships have been successfully used many times in space flights, but an unexpected occurrence brought about the tragic outcome," he said.

No further details were provided either by Dr. Keldysh or the other speakers, but there was considerable speculation in Moscow tonight that "the unexpected occurrence" was a loss of pressure in the capsule when the Soyuz-11 smashed into the earth's atmosphere, causing the men to die from embolism—a form of the bends suffered by tunnel workers whose air pressure is changed too rapidly. Others thought that a defect might have led to the loss of the oxygen supply.

This could have happened in many ways, and one possibility—suggested by at least one Soviet journalist—was that a hatch on the capsule somehow opened far enough to let the air supply out. There could also have been a fault in the actual construction. Some Western Communist journalists to-
(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

UPI
The woman cosmonaut, Valentina Tereshkova, comforts the daughter of Georgi Dobrovolski, killed on Soyuz flight.

Laird Orders Rand to Return All Secret Defense Documents

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird today ordered all classified information withdrawn from the custody of the Rand Corp. on the grounds that the research firm allowed the leak of the Pentagon Papers on the Vietnam war.

Mr. Laird's action, announced while he was aboard a plane flying to Tokyo, signaled a crackdown specifically on security practices at Rand's offices in Washington and Santa Monica, Calif. But Pentagon officials said that it probably would result in tighter safeguarding of classified information and tougher security checks at all components locations where classified material is held.

"Lax security practices among defense contractors can no more be tolerated than will such practices within this department," Mr. Laird said in a memorandum to Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans ordering the action against Rand.

The Air Force has given Rand the majority of the firm's contracts.

The corporation—often referred to as a "think tank"—helped in preparation of the secret Vietnam war study, which was disclosed to The New York Times and other newspapers.

Analyst for Rand

Daniel Ellsberg, indicted by a federal grand jury for his role in "leaking" the documents, formerly was an analyst with Rand.

Mr. Laird's directive said: "In connection with recent compromises of classified documents included in the study, 'U.S.-Vietnam Relations, 1945-1967,' and compromises of related documents, security personnel of contract administration services of the Defense Supply Agency found a number of deficiences in the system and practices of Rand Corp.

He ordered the Air Force to:

- Withdraw all classifed documents from the security custody of Rand Corp. and place them in control of Air Force personnel in special areas to be set up at each of the Rand offices.
- Conduct "a complete inventory of all classified documents and materials in the possession of Rand and determine, under the regulations, Rand's need-to-know based on contracts of Rand and of such documents and materials."

The defense secretary also ordered cancellation of all "special access" Rand now holds to cryptographic material, intelligence
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Hijackers Get $100,000; Plane Delays Takeoff

MONTERREY, Mexico, July 2 (AP).—A man and a woman armed with a pistol and explosives hijacked a Texas-bound airliner with 108 persons aboard and collected $100,000 ransom after forcing the plane to land here.

The passengers and two stewardesses were permitted to leave the plane, Braniff International's Flight 14, but the hijackers held the pilot, copilot and flight engineer as hostages.

The plane then filed a flight plan for Port of Spain, Trinidad, and taxied to one end of the air strip to refuel. Police made no effort to detain it, but several hours later the Boeing 707 had not taken off from Monterrey.

The $100,000 was delivered to the hijackers by Eduardo Escamilla, Braniff manager in Monterrey, who drove up to the parked plane in an armored car.

Braniff officials in Dallas identified the pilot as Capt. Dale Bessant, of Dallas.

The plane had been en route to San Antonio, Texas, from Acapulco with a stop in Mexico City.

2 U.S. Aides To Give Egypt Latest Views

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).—Two high American officials are scheduled to leave Sunday for Egypt to present new American suggestions on how to undertake further negotiations with Israel on the reopening of the Suez Canal.

The State Department said that Donald P. Bergus, the top U.S. representative in Cairo who has been here for consultations, and Michael Sterner, head of the department's Egyptian Affairs Section, will present U.S. ideas on procedure. They may also get into questions of substance in their talks with Egyptian officials.

Their trip, officials said, marks a definite new initiative by the United States to play a more active role in trying to bring the two sides together.

Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco also may visit Cairo in the near future, officials said. The implication was that he would be available to go to Cairo at short notice if Mr. Bergus and Mr. Sterner believed his presence would be helpful.

Officials said that while the main emphasis was on "procedure," Mr. Bergus and Mr. Sterner would naturally present the latest American views on specific problems involved in a settlement.

It was understood that the two U.S. officials would answer points in a memorandum the Egyptian government sent the United States after receiving the so-called "phantom memorandum" left at the Foreign Ministry on May 23 by Mr. Bergus.

The Egyptians dubbed it the "phantom memorandum" because they could not tell whether it represented the official U.S. position or simply Mr. Bergus's personal views.

Hussein to Cairo

CAIRO, July 2 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan will visit Egypt soon for talks with President Anwar Sadat, Al Ahram, the newspaper, said today.

The visit will be the first by Hussein to Egypt since Mr. Sadat became president in October last year.

U.K. Blind Get Lower TV Tax

LONDON, July 2 (AP).—Britain's blind people have been given a discount on their annual television license fee, it was disclosed today.

They will be allowed £1.25 off the viewing tax of £6.

Mrs. Gertrude Hall, matron for a home for the blind at Boston, Lincolnshire, attacked the concession today. "It's almost on a par with giving free radios to the deaf," she declared.

But a Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications spokesman explained that the reduction was for blind people who listened to TV or who had families who could watch.

Version Conflicts With Reports

U.S. Command Admits Raid In the DMZ and Defends It

SAIGON, July 2 (UPI).—The U.S. command acknowledged today that American planes attacked North Vietnamese anti-aircraft sites in the Demilitarized Zone.

But military sources contradicted the command's official statement, that the raid was a "protective reaction" provoked when North Vietnamese gunners opened fire on an American plane.

The sources said U.S. planes attacked a North Vietnamese troop concentration believed assembling rockets in the supposedly neutral zone and that the planes were not fired on first.

The military sources said the raids were carried out by 14 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers and five 01 and 02 spotter planes armed with small rockets, that the raid was unauthorized and that Washington feared it might have repercussions at the Paris peace talks.

The official version said forward air controllers on Wednesday morning spotted North Vietnamese troop concentrations on the southern side of the Ben Hai River, which divides Vietnam, and air strikes were called against them.

Seven Killed

The command said two Air Force F-4 Phantoms and six Navy A-7 Intruder jet fighters responded, but while they were en route the North Vietnamese opened fire on four light planes from positions just north of the river. The bigger planes then hit the anti-aircraft sites, wiping out a 37 mm. site, killing seven North Vietnamese troops and touching off ten secondary explosions, indicating that ammunition was hit.

The command said the strikes fitted the category of "protective reaction . . . an inherent right of self-defense." They said no U.S. planes were lost in the strike, the first of its kind since March 30.

Military sources said the White House was so upset by reports of an unauthorized raid it sent a colonel to investigate. The command said only: "The Seventh Air Force is routinely checking to see that normal operating procedures were followed."

Meanwhile, the U.S. command pulled back its advisers from South Vietnamese battalions today, restricting their role to the regimental and higher levels, a spokesman said.

Force Cut by 500

The spokesman said the measure reduced the U.S. military advisory role to the level before Jan. 31, 1961, when battalion-level advisers first were authorized. He said the new policy reduced the advisory force by almost 500 men.

The U.S. command did not issue a battle communiqué this morning.

Human Cancer Virus Isolated In Lab, U.S. Scientists Claim

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 2 (WP).—The first isolation of a human cancer virus—an elusive goal of science for more than half a century—was claimed by a Texas medical team today.

Two Houston scientists said they extracted the virus from the cells of a five-year-old boy who died of Burkitt's lymphoma, a lymph gland cancer.

The pair—Dr. Elizabeth Priori and Dr. Leon Dmochowski of the University of Texas' noted M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute—then succeeded in growing the virus in human lymph cells in the laboratory.

If confirmed, their achievement could open the way to learning not only how many cancers are caused, but also, possibly, how to prevent them.

There is already huge excitement over the apparent discovery at the National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Md., under whose contract the work was done.

The findings still must be checked by many scientists. It may take long study before anyone can positively say that the particles they are growing are human cancer viruses.

There is also a prior claimant for "first" isolation of a human cancer agent—the isolation of another type of virus linked with another variety of Burkitt's lymphoma by Dr. Michael Epstein and Dr. Y.M. Barr in Britain in the mid-1960s.

Their "EB" (for Epstein-Barr) virus is still called only a "cancer-associated, herpes-type virus" (because it resembles the viruses of herpes diseases). It has been implicated in other diseases too, and its true role is still murky.

Strong Evidence

The Houston claim comes from a team led by a well-established authority, the 61-year-old, Polish-born Dr. Dmochowski, virology head at M.D. Anderson. He believes he has strong evidence "that indeed a human virus has successfully been obtained for the first time."

His virus is a so-called C type, the same type that is the well-proved cause of cancer in rats, mice, cats, dogs, monkeys and other mammals.

"If this finding is true," said Dr. John B. Maloney of the National Cancer Institute, "this is a huge step forward. Here is
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Leary Detained in Switzerland, Asks Asylum

BERN, July 2 (UPI).—The Swiss lawyer defending Timothy Leary, American drug advocate, plans to ask the government to grant his client political asylum, thus preventing extradition to the United States, a Justice Ministry spokesman said today.

Leary was arrested Wednesday in the Alpine resort town of Villars-sur-Ollon, near the French border, and jailed in Lausanne at the request of U.S. officials, federal police said.

The spokesman said Leary's request for political asylum is to be based on his opposition to the Vietnam war. However, it has not been submitted yet and is not expected to be until sometime next week, he added.

A ranking American Embassy official described the application for asylum—if it is actually submitted—as a fairly common move to avoid prosecution. The official estimated the chances that it would fail at "99.9 percent."

Extradition Expected

"I would be very surprised if the Swiss government would grant asylum to someone wanted on a criminal charge and with Leary's background," the official said.

The ministry spokesman said that a request for asylum could nevertheless delay Leary's extradition for a long time.

United Press International.
Timothy Leary and his wife, Rosemary.

A former Harvard University instructor, often called "the high priest of LSD" for his advocacy of the drug, Leary is wanted in California to finish serving a prison sentence of six months to ten years for possession of marijuana.

He escaped from a minimum-security California prison on Sept. 12 and fled to Algeria, where he was linked with a group of American Black Panthers living in exile.

Police said that Leary is now in the Bois-Mermet Prison in Lausanne under "provisional extraditional arrest," which means that American officials must demand his extradition within 60 days.

The circumstances leading to his arrest are still unclear, but police said that Leary had been in Switzerland since June 21. His wife, Rosemary, was with him but was not arrested.

Swiss police said that they would check the formal request, when it is handed in, to see whether it conforms with the 1900 extradition treaty between Switzerland and the United States.

They said that since Leary has been convicted in the United States and has no charges placed against him here, it is very likely that he will be extradited.

Many Plans Considered

Rusk Denies Johnson Planned Bombing While Campaigning

ATHENS, Ga., July 2 (AP).—Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk said today that, contrary to what the once-secret Pentagon papers say, President Lyndon B. Johnson had "no plans to bomb North Vietnam during the 1964 presidential campaign."

Mr. Rusk, secretary of state under Mr. Johnson and now a professor of law at the University of Georgia, said that people "ought to read all that he [Mr. Johnson] said during the campaign. He had no plans to bomb North Vietnam during the campaign, although there were people on the staff who were working out all sorts of contingencies, but these were not President Johnson's plans."

Mr. Rusk made the comments in an interview in the Athens Daily News.

Earlier, Mr. Rusk had said that the U.S. Defense Department papers, revealed first by The New York Times, were a mystery to him, and that no one had ever interviewed him in connection with their compilation.

"I never heard such a report was being prepared in the Pentagon... no compiler interviewed me about it and I never saw a copy of such a report," he declared.

Mr. Rusk said that, after he heard about it, he hoped it would be made public, "and that we will know who the various analysts and researchers are so that we can find out exactly who said what. There is a kind of air of mystery still about the report."

He said that the papers "represent a fragment of the tons and tons of material that are in the Defense Department, State Department and the White House and it is clear that a lot of that material is not available to the fellows who wrote the report."

Asked about the value of those reports to Hanoi or Moscow, he said, "I think they will be very curious about some of the things that went on in our government... if we had comparable information about discussion in Hanoi or Moscow, it would be invaluable to us."

As to whether he believes publication of the reports might cause harm to the American people, Mr. Rusk said, "Actually, 99 percent of the story has been public all along."

"The details about what officials said what to whom and what foreign representatives said to us or we said to them had not in some cases been public," Mr. Rusk declared. "But I think that what has always been on the public record has given everybody full basis for making up their minds about what they think about such things as Vietnam. I don't know of any secrets that would change anyone's judgment on the Vietnam war."

Cancer Virus Isolated, Says Lab Team

(Continued from Page 1)

something we have been looking for for a long time."

It could prove the most important discovery so far in the institute's $40 million-a-year "special cancer virus program." This effort mainly financed the Texas work and many other recent advances as part of an intense search for cancer viruses and a cancer cure.

An animal cancer—chicken leukosis or leukemia—was first shown to be caused by a virus in 1908. But it is only in the last few decades that evidence has begun to accumulate that human cancer too may be associated with viruses.

The Texas evidence comes in a year in which, first, scientists reported still another type of cancer virus (B-type) in huge numbers in the milk of women with a strong family incidence of breast cancer.

Next, in late June, doctors discovered an apparent epidemic of Hodgkins disease—another kind of lymphoma—in 12 members or close contacts of the 1954 graduating class of Albany (N.Y.) High School. This raised the possibility that Hodgkins disease is infectious and caused by a virus—or maybe caused by a virus triggered by some common factor in this group's environment.

In all, Dr. Frank Rauscher of the Cancer Institute said recently, "the era of the '70s is the era of confrontation with the cancer mystery and will reveal more about the mechanism of cancer than anytime since the inception of research."

Identified in 1957

Dr. Dmochowski (with C.E. Grey) first identified what he believed to be C-type viruses in the lymph nodes of a Houston patient in 1957.

But identifying a virus—in electron miscroscope photos magnified perhaps 90,000 times—and snagging it are two different things. The latter was finally accomplished by Dr. Priori, Dr. Dmochowski and colleagues with the virus from the boy with Burkitt's lymphoma—a cancer that particularly affects the face and knee bones.

To "isolate" a virus, a scientist must not only grow it in a lab dish full of cells. He must then show that he can infect other such cultures with an extract, then do so in culture after culture in what virologists call "serial culture." The Houston group has made 40 such passages.

They have sent cultures to others, and workers at both the Cancer Institute and New York's Memorial-Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center have shown that their particles are not contaminants, or animal cancer viruses that somehow migrated in the laboratory.

A next step, if the victims were animals, would be to try to infect other animals. In human beings the ethical approaches must be more indirect: showing that the virus harms cells in the laboratory; looking at other patients for the virus; looking at the general population to learn the virus's distribution.

Evidence already indicates that the virus infects human embryo cells grown in the laboratory, said Dr. Dmochowski.

"This virus's availability provides a tool of great potential for investigation of the role of viruses in human cancer and perhaps even for vaccination," said Dr. Priori.

"This can open up many doors," said the Cancer Institute's Dr. Robert Manaker.

Associated Press.

ANTI-WAR SEAL—Jeanette Rankin, 91, sealing letter to President Nixon asking him to abandon the war. It was part of a nation-wide letter-writing campaign. Long a peace advocate, she voted against WW I and WW II as the first woman member of Congress. She is now living in Carmel Valley, California.

Laird Sees Troop Withdrawal By '72 Feasible But Expensive

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, cautioned that some aspects of the Communist proposal were "clearly unacceptable" to the administration. It said that the U.S. response would be presented in Paris in the near future, but warned that the United States could accept "no arrangement which would have the effect of turning some 17 million South Vietnamese over to the Communists."

Mrs. Binh 'Waiting'

PARIS, July 2 (AP).—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Viet Cong foreign minister and chief of its mission to the Paris peace talks, today said she was awaiting further clarification from Washington on U.S. reaction to the *proposals she put forward* yesterday at the talks.

After a 35-minute talk with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, Mrs. Binh was asked by newsmen what she thought about statements from the White House and State Department that the plan contains "positive as well as clearly unacceptable elements." She said: "We don't know what they are talking about and what they find positive or unacceptable in our propositions. We are waiting for them to say."

Mrs. Binh met Mr. Schumann at her request. She said she wanted to inform him of the seven-point plan she had presented at the talks.

Saigon Radio and TV Ignore Pentagon Papers, Reds Don't

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, July 2 (NYT).—The government-controlled radio and television networks here have been directed to virtually ignore all mention of the substance of the Pentagon study of the American involvement in Indochina.

At the same time, however, radio broadcasts from Hanoi and the Viet Cong continue to give prominence to the contents of the documents, selecting portions that reflect most harshly on American officials.

In response to questions yesterday, Vu Khanh, an official of the Information Ministry, said that the government-controlled stations here "agreed with the idea that the substance of the Pentagon Papers as reported by The New York Times and other American Papers does not have news value for the local public."

"It is thus recommended that this not be carried by the networks," he added.

Other officials denied that any "order" had been issued to the stations, but it was clear that the Saigon government is determined to try to keep the bulk of the population from the news of the Pentagon during this sensitive presidential election year.

South Vietnam's newspapers have carried reports and comments on the substance of the documents, but they are limited in circulation and reach only about 300,000 people, mostly in the cities. About 90 percent of the 17 million South Vietnamese have radios, however, and about 65 percent watch television.

So far there has been no official comment from the South Vietnamese government on the documents, except for a brief remark by Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam, who told reporters that the disclosure of the secret papers was "shocking" and left him wondering "whether the Americans can still be trusted."

The blunt comment did not please other Saigon government officials who are trying to play down the idea that the revelations of the Pentagon study might have any significance for South Vietnam. There is some private concern that the revelations would intensify demands for faster American troop withdrawals and might endanger South Vietnam's chances for long-range U. S. economic and military aid.

Moreover, there is apprehension in high levels of government about what the documents might reveal about 1968, the first full year of President Nguyen Van Thieu's presidency. Apart from any embarrassment to the president, the officials worry about revelations concerning military contingency plans under study at the time. The period covered by the Pentagon study ends after March, 1968.

78 Pct. of POWs Held by Saigon Are Viet Cong

PARIS, July 2 (WP).—More than three-fourths of the Communist prisoners of war held by South Vietnam are Viet Cong, rather than North Vietnamese regulars, a Saigon government spokesman disclosed yesterday.

Nguyen Trieu Dan, South Vietnamese press spokesman at the Paris peace talks, said that of a total of 37,616 Communist military men held by the Saigon government, 8,601 were North Vietnamese Army regulars.

The total figure of 37,616 does not include civilian Communist prisoners, who according to the Viet Cong number "hundreds of thousands."

Laird Orders Rand to Return All Secret Defense Documents

(Continued from Page 1)

information and other "special" intelligence material.

At a news conference this morning before leaving on a trip to the Far East, Mr. Laird said that nothing he had yet read in published stories on the study had adversely affected U. S. military forces in Vietnam.

He also said that he expected to have on his desk by July 19 a report, now under way, on review of the papers that could lead to at least a partial declassification of the documents.

Meanwhile, four newspapers that were temporarily restrained from publishing parts of the Pentagon report indicated yesterday that they would continue to do their own editing. This was their response to a plea by Secretary of State William P. Rogers that they voluntarily halt publication on the grounds that national security might be endangered.

Mr. Rogers told a news conference in Washington that he was asking members of the news media to voluntarily suspend publication of material his department thought might harm national security. He offered to send representatives to help newspapers identify the material.

The New York Times, The Washington Post, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the Boston Globe said that national security and public interest were considered before they began publication.

"The Washington Post will continue its normal practice of taking whatever steps it believes are necessary to insure that information it publishes is in the public interest," Managing Editor Eugene C. Paterson said.

The Times said: "We have taken the interests of the country, including national security, into account at all times in our editing and reporting of the documents."

Dave Lipman, assisting managing editor of the Post-Dispatch, said: "We have not been contacted by Mr. Rogers or any of his representatives. We would be unable to comment until such time as we are contacted."

Boston Globe Executive Editor Robert Healy said that his paper would continue publication and would not let the government look at the documents.

"We have been aware of what the secretary said about national security when we edited the Pentagon papers for publication. We would avail ourselves of this opportunity for guidance purposes if we had material we considered questionable. But we do not think we have anything in our possession at this time that warrants checking with State," Mr. Healy said.

Caruso Tomb Smashed

NAPLES, July 3 (AP).—Vandals broke open the burial vault of Enrico Caruso, the opera tenor, but left the urn with his remains alone, police reported today. Police found the padlock on the Caruso mausoleum smashed and the slab of marble covering the vault itself removed. The tenor died in 1921.

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Pentagon Papers—VI—*New Warnings of Failure*

By Neil Sheehan

THIS IS the sixth article in the International Herald Tribune of The New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia.

BEFORE the opening of the air war in the spring of 1965, the administration warnings were sounded high in that it would not succeed. Now there were warnings that a ground war in the South might prove fruitless. The warnings came not only from Under Secretary of State George W. Ball, long known as a dissenter on Vietnam, but also from John A. McCone, Director of Central Intelligence, who felt the actions planned were not strong enough.

On April 2, Mr. McCone circulated a memorandum within the National Security Council asserting that unless the United States was willing to bomb the North "with minimum restraint" to break Hanoi's will, it was unwise to commit ground troops to battle.

"In effect," he said, "we will find ourselves mired down in combat in the jungle in a military effort that we cannot win and from which we will have extreme difficulty extracting ourselves."

It is not clear from the documentary record whether President Lyndon B. Johnson read this particular memorandum, but the Pentagon study says Mr. McCone expressed these same views in a personal memorandum to the President on April 22.

In a separate intelligence estimate for the President on May 6, Vice-Adm. William F. Raborn jr., Mr. McCone's successor, indicated agreement with Mr. McCone.

Mr. Ball's dissent came from the opposite side. He believed that neither bombing the North nor fighting the guerrillas in the South nor any combination of the two offered a solution and said so in a memorandum circulated on June 28, the study reports.

"Convinced that the U.S. was pouring its resources down the drain in the wrong place," the account goes on, Mr. Ball proposed that the United States "cut its losses" and withdraw from South Vietnam.

Ball's Analysis

"Ball was cold-blooded in his analysis," the study continues, describing the memorandum. "He recognized that the U.S. would not be able to avoid losing face before its Asian allies if it staged some form of conference leading to withdrawal of U.S. forces. The losses would be of short-term duration, however, and the U.S. could emerge from this period of travail as a 'wiser and more mature nation.'"

On July 1, the analyst says, Mr. Ball repeated his proposal for withdrawal in a memorandum to the President entitled "A Compromise Solution for South Vietnam."

But the President, the narrative continues, was now heeding the counsel of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. Military Command in Vietnam, to embark on a full-scale ground war. The study for this period concludes that Mr. Johnson and most of his administration were in no mood for compromise on Vietnam.

As an indication of the administration's mood during this period, the study cites "a marathon public-information campaign" conducted by Secretary of State Dean Rusk late in February and early in March as sustained bombing was getting under way.

Mr. Rusk, the study says, sought "to signal a seemingly reasonable but in fact quite tough U.S. position on negotiations, demanding that Hanoi 'stop doing what it is doing against its neighbors before any negotiations could prove fruitful.

"Rusk's disinterest in negotiations at this time was in concert with the view of virtually all of the President's key advisers, that the path to peace was not then open," the Pentagon account continues. "Hanoi held sway over more than half of South Vietnam and could see the Saigon government crumbling before her very eyes. The balance of power at this time simply did not furnish the U.S. with a basis for bargaining and Hanoi had no reason to accede to the hard terms that the U.S. had in mind. Until military pressures on North Vietnam could tilt the balance of forces the other way, talk of negotiation could be little more than a hollow exercise."

The study also says that two of the President's major moves involving the bombing campaign in the spring of 1965 were designed, among other aims, to quiet critics and obtain public support for the air war by striking a position of compromise. But in fact, the account goes on, the moves masked publicly unstated conditions for peace that "were not 'compromise' terms, but more akin to a 'cease and desist' order that, from the D.R.V./VC point of view, was tantamount to a demand for their surrender." "D.R.V." denotes the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; "VC" the Viet Cong.

Offer to Negotiate

In Mr. Johnson's first action, his speech at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore on April 7, he offered to negotiate "without posing any pre-conditions" and also held out what the study calls a "billion-dollar carrot" in the form of an economic-development program for the Mekong River basin financed by the United States, in which North Vietnam might participate.

The second action was the unannounced five-day pause in bombing in May, during which the President called upon Hanoi to accept a "political solution" in the South. This "seemed to be aimed more at clearing the decks for a subsequent intensified resumption than it was at evoking a reciprocal act of de-escalation by Hanoi," the study says. Adm. Raborn, in his May 6 memorandum, had suggested a pause for this purpose and as an opportunity for Hanoi "to make concessions with some grace."

The air attacks had begun on Feb. 8 and Feb. 11 with reprisal raids, code-named Operations Flaming Dart 1 and 2, announced as retaliation for Viet Cong attacks on American installations at Pleiku and Quin Hon.

In public administration statements on the air assaults, the study goes on, President Johnson broadened "the reprisal concept as gradually and imperceptibly as possible" into sustained air raids against the North, in the same fashion that the analyst describes him blurring the shift from defensive to offensive action on the ground during the spring and summer of 1965.

The study declares that the two February strikes—unlike the Tonkin Gulf reprisals in August, 1964, which were tied directly to a North Vietnamese attack on American ships—were publicly associated with a "larger pattern of aggression" by North Vietnam. Flaming Dart 2, for example, was characterized as "a generalized response to 'continued acts of aggression,'" the account notes.

Continued Bombing

"Although discussed publicly in very muted tones," it goes on, "the second Flaming Dart operation constituted a sharp break with past U.S. policy and set the stage for the continuing bombing program that was now to be launched in earnest."

In another section of the study, a Pentagon analyst remarks that "the change in ground rules... posed serious public-information and stage-managing problems for the President."

It was on Feb. 13, two days after this second reprisal, that Mr. Johnson ordered Operation Rolling Thunder. An important influence on his unpublicized decision was a memorandum from his special assistant for national security affairs, McGeorge Bundy, who was heading a fact-finding mission in Vietnam when the Viet Cong attack at Pleiku occurred on Feb. 7. With Mr. Bundy were Assistant Secretary of Defense John T. McNaughton and Deputy Assistant Secretary Lor was undaunted."

"A policy of sustained reprisal against North Vietnam" was the strategy advocated by Mr. Bundy in his memorandum, drafted on the President's personal Boeing-707, Air Force One, while returning from Saigon the same day.

The memorandum explained that the justification for the air attacks against the North, and their intensity, would be keyed to the level of Viet Cong activity in the South.

"We are convinced that the political values of reprisal require a continuous operation," Mr. Bundy wrote. "Episodic responses geared on a one-for-one basis to 'spectacular' outrages would lack the persuasive force of sustained pressure. More important still, they would leave it open to the Communists to avoid reprisals entirely by giving up only a small element of their own program... It is the great merit of the proposed scheme that to stop it the Communists would have to stop enough of their activity in the South to permit the probable success of a determined pacification effort."

'Unique Articulation'

The analyst notes, however, that Mr. Bundy's memorandum was a "unique articulation of a rationale for the Rolling Thunder policy" because Mr. Bundy held out as the immediate benefit an opportunity to rally the anti-Communist elements in the South and achieve some political stability and progress in pacification. "Once such a policy is put in force," Mr. Bundy wrote, in summary conclusions to his memorandum, "we shall be able to speak in Vietnam on many topics and in many ways, with growing force and effectiveness."

It was also plausible, he said, that boming in the North, "even in a low key, would have a substantial depressing effect upon the morale of Viet Cong cadres in South Vietnam."

Mr. Bundy, the study remarks, thus differed from most other proponents of bombing. Those included Ambassador Maxwell D. Taylor, who despaired of improving the Saigon government's effectiveness and who wanted bombing primarily as a will-breaking device "to inflict such pain or threat of pain upon the D.R.V. that it would be compelled to order a stand-down of Viet Cong violence," in the study's words.

As several chapters of the Pentagon study show, some administration strategists—particularly Walt W. Rostow, chairman of the State Department's Policy Planning Council—had assumed for years that "calculated doses" of American air power would accomplish this end.

Mr. Bundy, while not underrating the bombing's "impact on Hanoi" and its use "as a means of affecting the will of Hanoi," saw this as a "longer-range purpose."

The bombing might not work, Mr. Bundy acknowledged. "Yet measured against the costs of defeat in Vietnam," he wrote, "this program seems cheap. And even if it fails to turn the tide—as it may—the value of the effort seems to us to exceed its cost."

President Johnson informed Ambassador Taylor of his Rolling Thunder decision in a cablegram drafted in the White House and transmitted to Saigon late in the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 13.

Taylor Informed

The cable told the ambassador that "we will execute a program of measured and limited air action jointly with the GVN [the Government of Vietnam] against selected military targets in D.R.V., remaining south of the 19th Parallel until further notice."

"Our current expectation," the message added, "is that these attacks might come about once or twice a week and involve two or three targets on each day of operation."

Mr. Johnson said he hoped "to have appropriate GVN concurrence by Monday if possible..."

The study recounts that "Ambassador Taylor received the news of the President's new program with enthusiasm." In his response, however, he explained the difficulties he faced in obtaining authentic GVN concurrence "in the condition of virtual nongovernment" which existed in Saigon at that moment.

Gen. Nguyen Khanh, the nominal commander of the South Vietnamese armed forces, had ousted the civilian cabinet of Premier Tran Van Huong on Jan. 27. Led by Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, a group of young generals—the so-called Young Turks—were in turn intriguing against Gen. Khanh.

(A footnote in the account of the first reprisal strikes, on Feb. 8, says that Marshal Ky, who led the South Vietnamese planes participating in the raid, caused "consternation" among American target controllers by dropping his bombs on the wrong targets. "In a last-minute switch," the footnote says, Marshal Ky "dumped his flight's bomb loads on an unassigned target in the Vinh Linh area, in order, as he later explained, to avoid colliding with USAF aircraft which, he claimed, were striking his originally assigned target when his flight arrived over the target area." Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, reported the incident to the Joint Chiefs.)

Referring to the political situation in Saigon, the account says: "This Alice-in-Wonderland atmosphere notwithstanding, Taylor was undaunted."

"It will be interesting to observe the effect of our proposal on the internal political situation here," the ambassador cabled back to Mr. Johnson in Washington about the bombing. "I will use the occasion to emphasize that a dramatic change is occurring in U.S. policy, one highly favorable to GVN interests but demanding a parallel dramatic change of attitude on the part of the GVN. Now is the time to install the best possible government, as we are clearly approaching a climax in the next few months."

Approval Obtained

Ambassador Taylor apparently obtained what concurrence was possible and on Feb. 8 another cable went out from the State Department to London and eight U.S. Embassies in the Far East besides the one in Saigon. The message told the ambassadors of the forthcoming bombing campaign and instructed them to "inform head of government or state (as appropriate) of above in strictest confidence and report reactions."

Both McGeorge Bundy and Ambassador Taylor had recommended playing down publicity on the details of the raids. "Careful public statements of USG [United States Government], combined with fact of continuing air actions, are expected to make it clear that military action will continue while aggression continues," the cable said. "But focus of public attention will be kept as far as possible on D.R.V. aggression; not on joint GVN/US military operations."

The President had scheduled the first of the sustained raids, Rolling Thunder 1, for Feb. 20. Five hours after the State Department transmitted that cable, a perennial Saigon plotter, Col. Pham Ngoc Thao, staged an unsuccessful "semicoup" against Gen. Khanh and "pandemonium reigned in Saigon," the study recounts. "Ambassador Taylor promptly recommended cancellation of the Feb. 20 air strikes and his recommendation was equally promptly accepted" by Washington, the Pentagon study says.

Khanh in Exile

The State Department sent a cablegram to the various embassies rescinding the instructions to notify heads of government or state of the planned air war until further notice "in view of the disturbed situation in Saigon."

The situation there, the study says, remained "disturbed" for nearly a week while the Young Turks also sought to get rid of Gen. Khanh.

"The latter made frantic but unsuccessful efforts to rally his supporters," the study says, and finally took off in his plane to avoid having to resign as commander in chief. "Literally running out of gas in Nha Trang shortly before dawn on Feb. 21, he submitted his resignation, claiming that a 'foreign hand' was behind the coup. No one, however, could be quite certain that Khanh might not 're-coup' once again, unless he were physically removed from the scene."

This took three more days to accomplish, and on Feb. 25 Gen. Khanh finally went into permanent exile as an ambassador at large, with Ambassador Taylor seeing him off at the airport, "glassily polite," in the study's words. "It was only then that Taylor was able to issue, and Washington could accept, clearance for the long-postponed and frequently rescheduled first Rolling Thunder strike."

Less than three weeks earlier, in his memorandum to the President predicting that "a policy of sustained reprisal" might bring a better government in Saigon, McGeorge Bundy had said he did not agree with Ambassador Taylor that Gen. Khanh "must somehow be removed from the scene."

"We see no one else in sight with anything like his ability to combine military authority with some sense of politics," the account quotes Mr. Bundy as having written.

In the meantime, two more Rolling Thunder strikes—2 and 3—had also been scheduled and then canceled because, the study says, the South Vietnamese Air Force was on "coup alert" in Saigon.

During part of this period, air strikes against North Vietnam were also inhibited by a diplomatic initiative from the Soviet Union and Britain. They moved to reactivate their co-chairmanship of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina to consider the current Vietnam crisis. Secretary Rusk cabled Ambassador Taylor that the diplomatic initiative would not affect Washington's decision to begin the air war, merely its timing.

According to the Pentagon study, the administration regarded the possibility of reviving the Geneva Conference of 1954, which had ended the French Indochina War, "not as a potential negotiating opportunity, but as a convenient vehicle for public expression of a tough U.S. position."

But, the account adds, this "diplomatic gambit" had "languished" by the time Gen. Khanh left Saigon, and the day of his departure Mr. Johnson scheduled a strike, Rolling Thunder 4, for Feb. 26.

The pilots had been standing by, for nearly a week, with the orders to execute a strike being canceled every 24 hours.

But the order to begin the raid was again canceled, a last time, by monsoon weather for four more days.

Rolling Thunder finally rolled on March 2, 1965, when F-100 Super Sabre and F-105 Thunderchief jets of the U.S. Air Force bombed an ammunition depot at Xom Bang, while 19 propeller-driven A-1H fighter-bombers of South Vietnam struck the Quang Khe naval base.

Next—Secretary McNamara seeks to improve effectiveness of U.S. bombing.

World Press Unit Hails U.S. Papers

GENEVA, July 2 (NYT).—"The Supreme Court's decision is a cause of great satisfaction because it vindicates the courage of The New York Times, The Washington Post and the other American newspapers in publishing the documents without fear of the consequences," Ernest Meyer, director of the International Press Institute, said Wednesday.

"It is a great victory for freedom of the press and for democracy the world over," Mr. Meyer, a Frenchman, said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Rain
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Overcast
ANKARA	28	82	Sunny
ATHENS	26	79	Sunny
BEIRUT	28	82	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	19	66	Overcast
BERLIN	20	68	Showers
BRUSSELS	20	68	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	17	63	Very cloudy
CAIRO	37	99	Sunny
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Sunny
DUBLIN	21	70	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	21	70	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	25	77	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	66	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	66	Sunny
HELSINKI	20	68	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy
LONDON	25	77	Cloudy
MADRID	25	77	Very cloudy
MILAN	25	77	Sunny
MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
MOSCOW	31	88	Cloudy
MUNICH	17	63	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	28	82	Cloudy
NICE	23	73	Partly cloudy
OSLO	22	72	Cloudy
PARIS	22	72	Sunny
PRAGUE	16	61	Very cloudy
ROME	24	75	Cloudy
SOFIA	14	57	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	21	70	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	30	86	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	26	79	Partly cloudy
VENICE	23	73	Sunny
VIENNA	18	64	Showers
WARSAW	18	64	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	28	82	Cloudy
ZURICH	18	64	Sunny

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

هكذا من الأصل

Over Program on Pentagon

25-13 Vote Asks House to Cite CBS's Stanton for Contempt

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 2 (WP). —The House Commerce Committee voted 25 to 13 yesterday to recommend that the House cite the Columbia Broadcasting System and its president, Frank Stanton, for contempt of Congress for refusing to furnish film from its documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon."

The issue is expected to come to a House vote week after next. If the House should cite Mr. Stanton and the network, and if the Justice Department decides to prosecute the case, it would produce another constitutional confrontation in the courts between the government and the news media.

CBS contends that the First Amendment guarantee of a free press shields television from government surveillance, just as the newspapers successfully contended in the Pentagon Papers cases that the Constitution protects them against prior restraint.

It is the first time that the House has ever been asked to cite for contempt a television network or one of its officials. House historians could find no case where Congress had ever cited a newspaper or newsman over the constitutional issue of free press.

Conviction carries a maximum penalty of a $1,000 fine and one year in jail.

Mr. Stanton, in a statement, called the action a "disappointing contrast to the Supreme Court's ringing affirmation of the function of journalism in a free society. If broadcasters must submit to government surveillance of news judgments, broadcast journalism can never perform the independent and robust role which the Constitution intended for the American press."

Mr. Stanton said the action, "though aimed at CBS, is in effect taking dead aim against the First Amendment."

Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D., W. Va., chairman of the House Commerce Committee, said that the issue is not the Constitution but whether the American people have a right to know whether they are being deceived by the electronic media." There is a difference, he added, between newspapers and broadcasting, which is licensed by government.

The award-winning TV documentary criticized heavy Pentagon spending on public relations. There have been complaints that in editing, film was cut and spliced to make it appear that officials interviewed were answering spoken questions when in fact they were answering questions that had been cut out.

Rep. Staggers had ordered CBS to furnish unused film, called out-takes, so that the committee could determine the facts. CBS refused to submit the out-takes, contending that they were the equivalent of reporters' notes and not subject to subpoena.

Enough in Files

Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., long a champion of freedom of information, said that he voted against the citations because the committee already had in its files enough information from the Pentagon to determine the facts. Rep. Moss said that he didn't think the constitutional issue need be involved.

Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, D., Calif., a former TV newsman, called the committee vote an "absolutely outrageous intrusion of freedom of the press. I don't like some of the things CBS did, but that is not for Congress to decide."

Rep. Van Deerlin also complained that the committee acted too quickly, without adequate consideration. A motion to delay the action for one week was defeated, 23 to 15.

Rep. Staggers told newsmen after the meeting that Mr. Stanton had promised, in a letter written the day the subpoena was issued, to furnish the out-takes. But CBS denied this.

The Stanton letter said that CBS must "decline to comply with all the demands for out-takes and other materials related to the preparation" of the program. It offered to produce "only such materials as were actually broadcast and other information directly related thereto..."

Rep. Staggers read this to mean that the network would produce some of the out-takes.

CBS issued a statement that at no time had it agreed to furnish any of the out-takes and had consistently declined to do so. "This is still our position," the network said.

Police Think Italian Rivals Shot Colombo

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).—A Police Department spokesman said today that the shooting of reputed crime boss Joseph Colombo sr. was the result of a "struggle for pre-eminence" in the Italian underworld community.

Robert Daley, deputy commissioner for press relations, told a news conference at police headquarters that "a plot was approved several days before the shooting."

Mr. Daley said that the "plot" embraced other alleged Italian underworld figures.

"New information has come to the police in the last couple of hours which indicates that the shooting [of Colombo] arises from a struggle for pre-eminence among persons in the Italian underworld community," Mr. Daley said.

Since the shooting of Colombo last Monday, police have questioned several reputed crime figures in connection with the attack.

Colombo showed some signs of improvement today at Roosevelt Hospital, although his condition still remained critical. He has been in a coma since the shooting last Monday morning at an Italian-American unity day rally in Colombus Circle.

Mr. Daley said that "it looks at this time that [Jerome A.] Johnson, the black man who shot Colombo and was in turn slain, was a hired gunman—hired by the Italian underworld community."

Asked if the shooting had been approved by bosses in the Italian underworld, Mr. Daley said, "Obviously."

Associated Press.

President Nixon and Sammy Davis jr. at the White House Thursday.

'We've Both Come Up in the World'

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP). —President Nixon, with a little ceremony and subsequent joking, appointed entertainer Sammy Davis jr., yesterday to the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity. The 21-member council serves the Office of Economic Opportunity, which concentrates on helping U.S. minorities.

Mr. Davis, 55, stood beside Mr. Nixon's office desk as he signed a commission putting him on the council for the remainder of a three-year term ending in September, 1972. Mr. Davis also offered his help in fighting drug abuse.

In an amiable mood, the President recalled the first time he met Mr. Davis, when he went to a New York floor show in 1954.

"I'll never forget Sammy, his father and his uncle," Mr. Nixon said. "Since then we've both come up in the world, haven't we?"

Mrs. Davis was present earlier but left before her husband's commission was signed. Mr. Nixon remarked that he had kidded her by saying he had met Sammy "before she was born."

Mrs. Altarisa Gore, a dancer in Mr. Davis's night club review, was 25 years old when they were married last year.

Asking Former Rights

Three N.Y. Unions Authorize Strike Against Postal Service

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).— Three postal-union locals, including the 27,000-member Manhattan-Bronx Postal Union, which led last year's strike, voted overwhelmingly yesterday to authorize a walkout against the one-day-old U.S. Postal Service.

The locals authorized their representatives to take strike action if necessary late this month when a 45-day extension of contract negotiations runs out. A strike cannot come before July 20 or 25, when the extension runs out.

Voting besides the MBPU local were the 3,000-member American Postal Workers' Union and Brooklyn Local 251 of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, with 2,000 members.

The MBPU vote was 10,845 in favor of strike authorization and 608 against.

The workers are demanding the same rights, protections and grievance procedures under the new U.S. Postal Service, a semi-private corporation, as they enjoyed previously under the government-run Post Office Department.

Longshoremen Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (AP).—Civilian cargo shipping came to a virtual halt on America's West Coast today from Seattle to San Diego in the first coastwide strike by longshoremen in 23 years.

"No change," said James Robertson, an official of the employers' Pacific Maritime Association, as the strike entered its second day along the entire coast.

In 24 ports between the Canadian and Mexican borders, most of the 15,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union have been idled.

"We can't lose," said Joe Gilck, an ILWU official in Los Angeles. The last ILWU strike, in 1948, lasted 95 days.

The longshoremen are asking higher pay, guaranteed weekly wages and a pension at 62.

Mail, military cargo and passenger baggage continued to be handled by mutual agreement, but all other dock work halted at 8 a.m. yesterday. Negotiations broke off late Wednesday night, less than two hours before the ILWU's five-year contract expired at midnight.

Copper Workers Out

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 2 (UPI).—Copper company workers in eight states went on strike yesterday as their contracts expired.

Pickets representing 36,000 striking workers in a combina of 26 unions marched outside the mines of major companies in Utah, Arizona, Montana, Nevada and New Mexico, Texas, Washington and New Jersey.

Eight companies were idled by the strike, including the Big Four of Kennecott, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge and American Smelting and Refining.

Garrison Says U.S. Tries to Silence Him

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS, July 2 (NYT). —District Attorney Jim Garrison says his arrest Wednesday on federal charges of accepting bribes to protect gamblers is part of the government's effort to suppress "the truth" about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

He has long contended that President Kennedy was killed by the Central Intelligence Agency. Recently, he has added the Pentagon and others in the government "warfare sector" to the list of villains.

"When I went into this," Mr. Garrison told reporters after his arrest, referring to his assassination investigation, "and found out that the federal government itself, and I refer to the warfare sector, had killed John Kennedy in order to open the way into Vietnam, I decided then I would never quit pushing to bring out the truth, no matter whether they killed me or put me in prison. I knew sooner or later they would try one or the other."

Public reaction since his arrest indicates that many New Orleans residents agree with him. He was cheered by a small sidewalk crowd outside the federal courthouse Wednesday.

List of Charges

Mr. Garrison and nine others, including two high-ranking police officers, were charged by the Justice Department with violating the 1970 Organized Crime Control Act. They were accused of illegal gambling, bribery to obstruct law enforcement, interstate transportation of pinball machines to be used for gambling and conspiracy to commit these acts.

Gerald Gallinghouse, the U.S. district attorney here, said the government had tape recordings and marked bills proving that Mr. Garrison and the two policemen had been taking payoffs to protect illegal gambling on New Orleans pinball machines. Attorney General John N. Mitchell called illegal pinballs a "$15 million-a-year racket" in Louisiana.

Mr Gallinghouse said Mr. Garrison was arrested after he had accepted one last $1,000 payment in protection money Tuesday night. The government said it had intercepted a cash payment from the pinball operators and had substituted its own marked $50 bills and sent them to Mr. Garrison through an intermediary who had secretly gone to work for the government. It said it had recovered the bills in Mr. Garrison's home Wednesday.

The intermediary, who was described by the government as crucial in cracking the case, is Pershing Gervais, formerly Mr. Garrison's chief investigator.

Kenya Assails French Jet Deal In South Africa

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 2 (AP). —The Kenya government yesterday described the French move to license construction of Mirage military jets in South Africa as "hypocritical" and "in complete defiance of world opinion."

Foreign Minister Njoroge Mungai said France had decided, despite assurances to the contrary, to support the Vorster regime and its apartheid policy.

Mr Mungai said President Georges Pompidou had given personal assurance to President Kaunda of Zambia last October that France would review its entire policy on South Africa because it attached importance to friendly relationships with African states.

Mr Mungai said Kenya firmly believes the arms "are intended for no other purpose than the massacre of defenseless Africans fighting for their rights and for the eventual invasion of African states which give assistance to liberation movements."

Americans Abroad To Mark July 4th

PARIS, July 2 (IHT).—Americans throughout Europe will celebrate the Fourth of July in the traditional way with numerous embassy garden parties, all-denominated church services followed by rites at various cemeteries, and in some cases, parades with military bands.

In Paris there will be a full day of ceremonial and social observances. The American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution will lay a wreath at the statue of Rochambeau, near the Trocadéro. Later there will be an American Legion parade up the Champs-Elysées to rekindle the flame at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe. And finally, there will be open-house receptions at the American Legion Pershing Hall and at the USO on the Champs-Elysées.

Mobutu Shuffles Congo's Cabinet

KINSHASA, July 2 (Reuters).— President Joseph Mobutu today reshuffled his cabinet, dropping three ministers and making Jean-Baptiste Alves the new minister of commerce.

Mr. Alves, one of the longer serving members of the government, was replaced at transport by Gaston Kissanga, a former deputy minister. Those dropped from the government were Miss Charlotte Kisimba, at the Civil Service Ministry, Jacques Rissasi, at education, and Nestor Watum, at posts and telegraph.

As Last GIs Withdraw

Hanoi's Buildup Along DMZ Considered Test for Saigon

By Peter Osnos

QUANG TRI, South Vietnam, July 2 (WP). — The North Vietnamese buildup along the Demilitarized Zone, the biggest in nearly three years, looms as a critical test of the South Vietnamese ability to contain Hanoi's regulars.

Unlike their invasion of Communist supply lines in Laos last February and March, the South Vietnamese are now on home ground and American officers acknowledge that a series of serious setbacks would be difficult to justify.

The Communist threat comes also at a time when the last American units along the DMZ are preparing to withdraw, leaving the string of artillery bases on the frontier entirely to the South Vietnamese.

The exact date of the U.S. units' departure from their remaining two DMZ outposts is unknown, but some junior officers believe it could be as soon as the middle of the month.

For the present, the South Vietnamese will continue to get substantial U.S. helicopter and air support and military sources here said infantry of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division will shift their operations slightly northward.

But barring an almost inconceivable change in American policy, the time when the South Vietnamese could rely on any substantial U.S. ground combat support has passed.

Allied intelligence now places some 10,000 North Vietnamese soldiers in the northwestern portion of Quang Tri Province, including an estimated 6,000 who have infiltrated across the DMZ in the past two months.

Senior South Vietnamese commanders said that another 16,000 North Vietnamese are located just north of the demarcation line.

So far, one major battle has been fought, at Fire Base Fuller, six miles below the DMZ, in which the Communists rained as much as 1,000 rounds of rocket and mortar fire on the South Vietnamese defenders, forcing them to withdraw June 23.

According to the South Vietnamese, intense North Vietnamese shelling destroyed 90 percent of the outposts' bunkers and knocked out four 105 mm howitzers. The next day, a company of South Vietnamese soldiers was able to return. The North Vietnamese have concentrated their energies on the DMZ, allied officers contend, because the Laotian invasion used up essential men and supplies that might have gone to base areas further south.

"This is when they always make their push," said one U.S. colonel. "This year they have had to put it into the northwest corner of Quang Tri because it has the shortest line of supply."

South Vietnamese officers and American advisers agree that the heightened activity comes as no surprise. It is, they say, the Communists' summer offensive, the annual effort to take advantage of seasonally dry weather in the northern provinces and push toward populated areas in the coastal lowlands.

It is universally agreed that the most tempting objective for the Communists must be some significant show of strength just before October's presidential election.

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Six Mexican Students Hit In Gun Battle

One Wounded Critically In Fighting at Puebla

PUEBLA, Mexico, July 2 (UPI). —At least six students were wounded, one critically, when gun battles broke out yesterday in the main square of this industrial city and at the nearby campus of Puebla University, Red Cross officials said.

Witnesses said about 1,000 students were involved. They said two groups of students fired pistols and threw rocks at each other.

Police, the governor's office and university officials declined to comment.

The rector of the university and the school's 38 trustees resigned today to protest the battle.

Ignacio Flores Rojas, a 47-year-old lawyer, said in his resignation that "opposing interests" are propelling the university "toward a fatal destiny."

Mexico's 4th Biggest

Mr. Flores took office three months ago as head of the 14,000-student public institution, fourth largest in Mexico. His resignation was accepted by the trustees, who then unanimously tendered their own resignation to the university's faculties.

Witnesses said the students began fighting outside the administrative headquarters building in downtown Puebla yesterday, apparently in protest over elections held Wednesday for the university's board of governors. They said the fighting quickly spread to the campus, four miles out of town. Students turned over 18 city buses in the riot, witnesses said.

One of the wounded students was hit in the chest and was in critical condition, Red Cross officials said.

Merchants in the downtown area closed their shops during the seven hours of fighting, according to witnesses.

Puebla, a city of about 500,000 persons, is located about 85 miles southeast of Mexico City.

Police Held Off

Police made no arrests and would not interfere with the fighting, witnesses said.

The shooting halted about 4 p.m., they said.

Observers said the fighting yesterday was the most serious of any of the numerous incidents which have struck Puebla University over the past five years.

Golden Gate Bridge: Paid in Full

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (UPI).—The Golden Gate Bridge at last is paid for, 25 years after its completion.

A $2,880,700 check to the Bank of America yesterday retired the last of the $35,000,000 in general obligation bonds issued to finance the design and construction of the bridge in the 1930s. It was opened May 27, 1937. In a ceremony on the bridge yesterday, one of the bonds was symbolically burned.

The span still requires millions of dollars for upkeep and repair, including $7,000,000 in the next few years to replace supporting cables. Other millions are needed for painting, a perpetual job. It takes 4 1-2 years to paint the bridge completely and as soon as the job is completed, it starts again.

When the bridge was opened on May 27, 1937, it was expected that "eventually" there would be 10 million vehicles a year crossing it. "Last year, we had over 33 million vehicles," bridge district manager Dale Hebring said yesterday.

IATA Consensus Is for Fare Of About $200 Across Atlantic

MONTREAL, July 2 (AP-DJ). —Delegates at the International Air Transport Association conference here are "generally agreed" on the need to offer special North Atlantic fares in the "plus or minus the $200 region," H. Don Reynolds, the conference chairman, said today.

Mr. Reynolds, however, said some airlines are against the idea of an advance purchase plan because they feel it would be inefficient and costly to administer. Under an advance purchase plan, a passenger gets the lower rate if he pays for the flight some months in advance.

"With low-level fares we get into an entirely different concept of costing and pricing," Mr. Reynolds said.

Many Different Ideas

Mr. Reynolds said the delegates, who began discussing special low-level fares this morning, have many different ideas as to how such schemes could be operated and "at this stage we don't know whether it should be group or individual advance booking or some other type of plan."

The conference, which began four days ago, is expected to last a month. Mr. Reynolds said low-level fares will be among the topics discussed "down to the last gavel."

Meanwhile, in New York, Icelandic Airlines announced a new round-trip youth fare of $165 on its jet route between New York and Luxembourg.

The fare, effective Aug. 1, subject to U.S. government approval, will be the lowest offered to individual passengers on flights between the United States and Europe.

All youths aged 12 through 29 who show passport proof of age will be eligible, Icelandic said.

A high-season roundtrip fare of $185 will be in effect for Westbound passengers from Aug. 1 through Sept. 10 and also for ten days before and after Christmas and Easter for passengers flying in either direction. Passengers whose flights overlap the high and low seasons will be charged $175.

Lightning Strikes 747 Over N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).— An incoming Aer Lingus 747 was struck by lightning while flying a holding pattern over Long Island last night, but landed safely at Kennedy Airport, the airline said today.

The lightning bolt cracked the pilot's windshield, said a spokesman, but did not obliterate the pilot's view. The plane was brought down immediately out of the holding pattern to land.

There were no injuries, and the 330 passengers were not told that lightning had struck the aircraft, said the spokesman.

Lightning also struck the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center yesterday and hurled a 200-pound piece of limestone 70 stories down to the street. Two men suffered leg cuts and bruises when the limestone shattered on hitting the ground.

Blatchford Heads ACTION Agency

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI). —President Nixon took the first step yesterday in his reorganization of the federal government by naming the 37-year-old head of the Peace Corps, Joseph Blatchford, director of the new national volunteer agency, ACTION.

The new umbrella agency will consolidate volunteer programs such as the Peace Corps, its domestic equivalent, VISTA, and other federal agencies involved in volunteer programs.

Draft Lottery Due in July Even If Law Is Delayed

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI). —Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that the draft lottery for 1972 will be held in July even if Congress does not complete action on legislation to extend the draft law.

The lottery had been scheduled July 1, but was postponed when House-Senate conferees failed to reach agreement on the draft bill. The basic law expired at midnight Wednesday.

Mr. Laird said youths who will fall into the draft pool next year —largely 19-year-olds—should be told now what their lottery number will be so they can begin making plans.

The lottery—a random drawing of birth dates—will determine which youths will be called first in the draft beginning Jan. 1, 1972.

Mr. Laird also said he was not in favor of using his power to draft men who have lost deferments. A provision written into the old draft law allows the drafting of men whose deferments have expired, even after the law expired June 30.

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Herald Tribune
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Mrs. Binh's New 'Peace Plan'

An offer to link prisoner release directly to troop withdrawal is the principal new feature of the "peace plan" presented by the Viet Cong's Mrs. Binh in Paris Thursday. This is a major and positive development. The offer meets Mr. Nixon's insistence that the other side not merely promise to discuss prisoner release but make a definite commitment to release prisoners. It provides a seemingly ironclad way to assure the return of the POWs. And it gives a large boost to those in the Congress and the country at large who believe that the only further reason for the United States to linger in Indochina is to assure that all prisonere come home. This is particularly relevant because a Senate-House conference is currently hung up on the Mansfield amendment to the draft bill. The amendment, urging the President to withdraw within nine months if the prisoners are released, has been accepted by the Senate and rejected—though not by much—by the House.

Just to the extent that the new offer makes it easier for the United States to retrieve the prisoners, however, it will be objectionable to Mr. Nixon, for it does not promise to satisfy his primary war aim, which is to give the Saigon government a reasonable chance to survive without continuing American ground combat support. It is, of course, precisely Hanoi's and the Viet Cong's primary war aim to thwart Mr. Nixon in his effort to select the government of South Vietnam. So it is understandable that the new "peace plan" places no obligation of withdrawal on the troops of North Vietnam and that President Thieu and his circle would be ineligible for the proposed "government of national concord." These features would bestow on the Communists a degree of leverage in arranging South Vietnam's future which Mr. Nixon has shown no inclination to allow them to have. Throw in the obvious point that a commitment to complete withdrawal would preclude Mr. Nixon's planned 45,000-man residual force —which he deems essential in order to permit the Saigon government to fight on in the highly technological style to which the United States has accustomed it—and it is not hard to see why he may find Mrs. Binh's plan objectionable.

The President's choice, then, has never been sharper. The Viet Cong offer suggests enough movement—on the crucial prisoner issue—so that Mr. Nixon can no longer seek refuge in the contention that the Communist position has not budged. He can no longer, in effect, hide behind the prisoners. Quite probably, this was Mrs. Binh's intent: to squeeze the President against the Senate and his domestic critics on one side, and his support of President Thieu, who is up for re-election in October, on the other. For if Mr. Nixon moves on the path now apparently opened to retrieve the prisoners, he risks undoing President Thieu and the effort to sustain an independent non-Communist government in Saigon.

The dilemma unquestionably is harsh, and it is not at all certain that the new "peace plan" in all its seven points can clear the way to a negotiated solution. Yet if Mr. Nixon flinches from his dilemma and avoids serious efforts to explore the Viet Cong plan, he tempts other troubles as well. In particular, he risks losing a chance—which may or may not recur soon—to reclaim the prisoners, who have suffered too long and whose continued suffering has become, with no little administration encouragement, a matter of tremendous political significance at home. There are worse things than complicating the political fortunes of President Thieu and one of them would be to lose a precious opportunity to bargain for the return of the POWs. It is conceivable, furthermore, that the Viet Cong and Hanoi may be willing to pay a certain price—in terms of immediate political arrangements in Saigon—in order to pry the United States out of Vietnam. The Viet Cong offer may sharpen a dilemma for Mr. Nixon. But it offers an opportunity as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Closer Look at the Trade Deficit

At first glance the announcement that the economy has suffered its first trade deficit two months running in 21 years seems to prove the administration's contention that the United States has got to "get tough" with its competitors abroad. In the first five months of 1971, the value of American exports barely exceeded the value of imports. This, it will be said, is obviously a situation which a country with our costly overseas commitments cannot for long sustain. Certainly the new figures will be used as further ammunition by those who fear American exports are becoming less competitive and, as well, by American business and labor interests seeking quota or tariff protection.

In at least two significant senses, however, the figures are seriously misleading. First, from the consumer viewpoint, imports are more to be welcomed for their healthy depressant impact on domestic price levels than scorned for the added competition they offer to homemade goods. Instead of a headline reading "U.S. Trade Position Worsens," it would be just as apt to say: "U.S. Consumer Position Brightens." The labor movement used to recognize this very well, in the days before its judgment on such matters was cornered by ths minority of unions engaged in production of goods in international commerce. This is not to rule out appropriate relief to industries facing damaging import competition; it is to rebut the common presumptive tendency, fostered by industry and administration alike, to ascribe trade ills to unfair foreign competition rather than, say, to inflation or inept management or hungry labor.

Moreover, as Lawrence Krause of Brookings points out in "Foreign Policy," increasingly the United States is producing and exporting services rather than goods, agriculture excepted. This means the trade deficit is likely to increase over the long run. Far from lamenting this trend, Mr. Krause considers it "desirable" and he counts on an increase in returns on American investments abroad to more than compensate for the decline.

The overall meaning of this analysis is plain. Efforts to make American exports more competitive are necessary and appropriate, but the condition of the relatively small export sector should not be confused with the condition of the economy as a whole. American consumers should not be denied the benefits in cost and choice of imports, merely for the sake of inefficient domestic producers. And the national interest in good political relations with other developed countries should not be surrendered to a narrow, special-interest cause.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Space Tragedy

Was there some mechanical fault? Some tiny miscalculation? Or did 24 long, weightless days in space carry these three brave men up to, and beyond, the limit of human endurance? It is a humbling thought to set beside the arrogance of man's space achievement. All the world must salute the courage of the cosmonants, and mourn their deathe. When men go out in space, they go not as emissaries of ons bloc or another. They go as the standard bearers of mankind.

—From the Sun (London).

* * *

By a coincidence that might he of consequence, the death of the Soviet cosmonauts occurs at the very moment when the United States and the U.S.S.R. have signed in Houston the first convention for cooperation in space rescue operations. It is more than ever to be hoped today that this convention is only a beginning. But this beginning might have great promise, since the principle of adapting the docking devices of the rescue vessels to apace vehicles of the other nation might be a first step toward common orbital stations born of the associated technologies of those who havs been for so long only rivals.

Let's not indulge in too great illusions as far as the very near future is concerned. Investments for prestige and power and strategic implications are of so much weight in space that internationalization is not for tomorrow.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

* * *

How long can man's thirst for adventure be quenched? Already the scientists are speculating whether the spacemen came up against some mysterious "gravity barrier." And human curiosity can never resist the lure of a barrier. In years to come will the cosmonauts be remembered as the last of a heroic line—or as martyrs whoss deaths blazed the trail for a new advance in science?

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

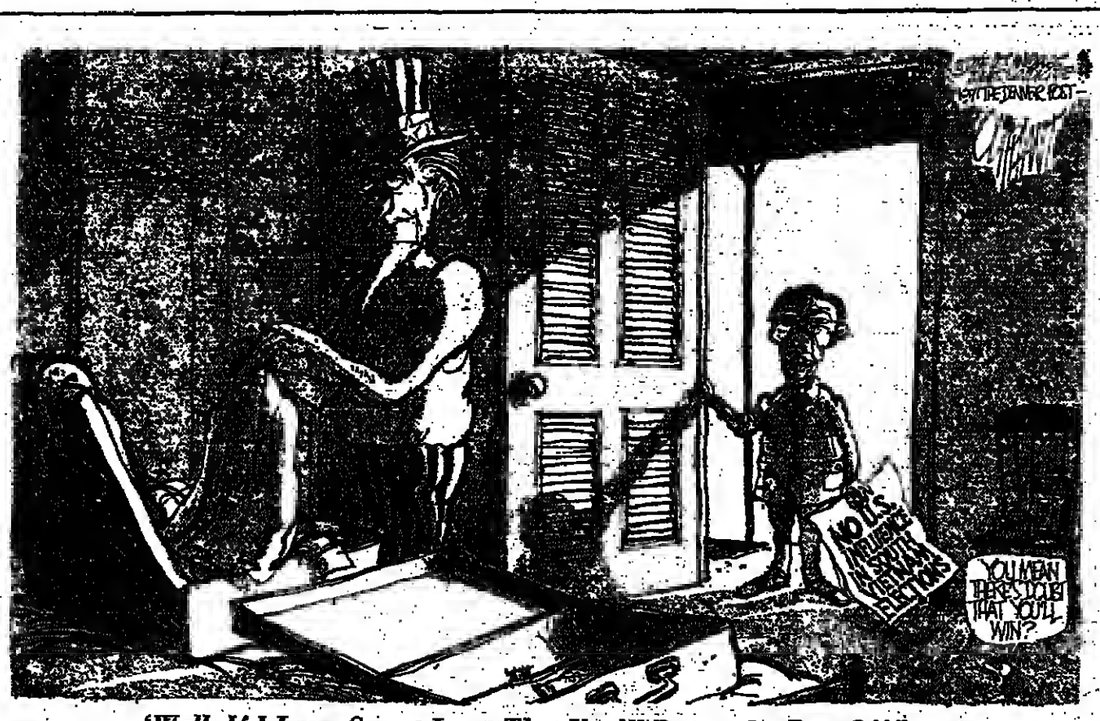
July 3, 1896

NEW YORK—According to advices received in Vancouver, B.C. by the last mail steamer from Japan, the latter power has received a warning from Russia to the effect that the Japanese troops must retire from the island of Formosa. A large Russian Army of 100,000 strong is said to be massing at Vladivostok and a powerful squadron is ready to ecoperate with it. There is also an English squadron in the area. The island will have a troubled future, one way or another.

Fifty Years Ago

July 3, 1921

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Jack Dempsey blasted France's hopes of obtaining the world's heavyweight championship for the first time by knocking out Georges Carpentier in the fourth round of a short but hard-fought fight before 90,000 spectators. Until the 4th, the Frenchman had outboxed Dempsey, but at the beginning of that round, Dempsey rushed out and pounded Carpentier unmercifully. He dropped the Frenchman with a hard right to the jaw. He was up at nine but another right put him away for keeps.



'Well, If I Lose, Say at Least That You'll Demand a Run-Off!'

From Rags to $80 a Year

By James P. Sterba

DJAKARTA.—"I wouldn't have believed it," said an Indonesian student who returned to his country this month after six years of study in Europe. "I got back here, and for the first time I thought to myself that maybe we can make it."

He noted that most of his country's children now wore clothes instead of rags, that the roads were less bumpy, that steel-reinforced concrete bridges spanned rivers where wooden ones had washed out annually. Airlines run on schedule, beggars are less noticeable.

There are still many pessimists in Indonesia, however, who see this nation of islands—the fifth largest nation in the world in area and population—destined to be a crippled, hungry and angry world-dependent. Many of the long-range projections are bleak, and one can still find many families in Djakarta living in sewer pipes. Per-capita income is still less than $80 a year.

Yet, five years after an era of seemingly chronic economic and political instability, long-time observers see more hope now than at any other time since 1946, when the leaders of Indonesia declared their independence from the Dutch colonial rulers. Travelere returning after a long absence use words like "miraculous" and "spectacular" in describing the changes they see, although many of the changes are admittedly superficial.

Suharto's Role

The progress has occurred under the leadership of President Suharto and the group of generals who assumed power after crushing an attempted Communist take-over in 1965. By force—some say by severe repression—they tightened military control and pushed political processes into dormancy in an attempt to create a climate for development in place of a tradition of religious and ideological bloodshed.

This year Suharto loosened the reins ever so slightly. Under careful stage-managing and an overlay of force, about 57 million Indonesians are to vote today in the first national election for representatives since 1955. Government officials contend that the election is the first step toward popular democracy and the gradual end of military rule.

Although its foreign policy involves active non-alignment and it is seeking renewed friendship with Communist countries, Indonesia is also leaning heavily toward the West.

Two years ago, when Richard Nixon became the first American President to set foot on Indonesian soil, he was pinning on Indonesia his hopes for a resurgent non-Communist Asia. Nothing since then appears to have diluted those hopes. Economic progress, under capitalist tutelage, has, if anything, raised them.

From a period four years ago, when inflation peaked at an astronomical level, Indonesia has settled into economic sobriety. The rupiah inflated last year by less than 8 percent, a better performance than that of the U.S. dollar.

In the 1950s, Suharto's predecessor, Sukarno, spent vast amounts of borrowed money on facades of world leadership, like military hardware and giant monuments, while roads and irrigation systems disintegrated. Now Indonesia is spending its money on rehabilitating roads and communications networks.

Into the third year of its first five-year plan, the government is spending more than a third of its budget on development projects and less than 3 percent on defense—and this in a nation run by the military. In 1963 Sukarno spent 87 percent on defense.

Foreign investors, once frightened off by the country's volatility, have been pouring in for three years in a quest for vast untapped resources of oil, minerals and timber. Indonesians who once sent their earnings out as soon as possible are putting them into banks here in record amounts.

Rice production increased to some 12 million tons last year, surpassing expectations, and Indonesia is looking forward to being self-sufficient in rice by the mid-1970s.

Timber production has doubled, and oil experts predict that this year's production will hit a million barrels a day. In the next two years, export earnings from minerals are expected to shoot up after several years of exploration and construction.

Though the economic gains are evident, they do not prevent vocal dissatisfaction in the political arena, where critics of the government assert that the election is little more than a public-relations stunt to legitimize the military's continued rule in the guise of democracy.

A Western diplomat commented wryly, "This election is in the great democratic tradition of Taiwan and South Vietnam." But a ranking government official said: "This is an experiment—a small first step. You can't expect us to go from military rule to pure democracy overnight."

Suharto, who long ago traded his uniform for a business suit, has pledged to reduce the size of the military. Last year he put more than 60 generals on the retirement list, but this is still a country with a state of mind that regards a uniform as a status symbol and requires Adam Malik, Indonesia's most prominent civilian, to salute before shaking hands with local officials.

The military men argue that they are the only group with the talent and organizational skills to run the country and push development.

The relative economic stability has been built on a mountain of I.O.U.'s. The Indonesians owe other countries about $4 billion in loans and interest. Until last year they concentrated on holding off the creditors; this year they are scheduled to make their first repayments.

The largest debt is about $2.5 billion that the late Sukarno ran up. More than $1 billion is owed to the Soviet Union, most of it for warplanes. Ships and other hardware now sit idle for lack of spare parts—which the Russians have refused to supply except on a cash-and-carry basis.

In April, 1970, Western creditor nations agreed to reschedule debt repayments over the next 30 years. The Soviet Union and most of the Eastern European lenders have since agreed to basically the same formula.

Since 1966, however, Indonesia has piled up $1.5 billion in loans from Western countries to pay old bills, create stability and spur development. Service on its debts is expected to reach 20 percent of export earnings by 1980; 15 percent is considered the safe maximum.

The country is also being kept afloat by massive and increasing doses of foreign aid, most of it going into development. The aid is supervised by the intergovernmental group on Indonesia formed in 1967 by the donating countries—Australia, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States, plus the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank and some observer nations.

The United States, the major contributor, granted $232.7 million last year, of which nearly $102 million was for food.

The educational system is in extremely poor condition. With teachers generally earning less than $10 a month—not enough to live on, even in Indonesia—the quality of education is dismally low. The department of education estimates that there are no places for more than six million children aged 7 to 15.

Health care is in about the same state. In Djakarta, the most advanced city in Indonesia, with a population of five million, there is one hospital bed for every 1,200 people.

Those are symptoms of the major problem—overpopulation. Although experts warn that it can overcome the most successful development efforts, birth control programs are not a major priority and have just gotten underway.

Estimates of the population range from 115 million to 123 million. Although the outer islands lack people—about 1,000 of the 13,667 are populated—some 73 million people are compressed onto the island of Java, which has an area of just under 49,000 square miles—about the size of New York State.

The stability and the economic growth have had little impact on the daily lives of most Indonesians. Observere fear that unless their lot steadily improves they will form the grist for a Communist resurgence.

The Indonesian Communist party was crushed in 1965 and subsequently banned. Hundreds of thousands of Communists and innocents, it is estimated, were slaughtered in the nightmare that followed the attempted takeover. It is believed, however, that hundreds of thousands of sympathizers escaped death or arrest.

In 1968 remnants organizing in central Java were discovered and eliminated. Although now largely inactive on the surface, activists are believed to be quietly picking up the pieces. The government has continued a vigorous campaign to ferret them out.

Indonesia earnestly wants to take a place among the important nations of the world, a place many of its young leaders argue is warranted because of size and population alone. Whether it can do so is unclear. It is out of the hospital bed and looking at the sun, and its progress has made its doctors jubilant. But they worry about a relapse.

Constitutional Order

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Law has always pervaded American life. Lawyers dominate our politics and interpret our Constitution. Even the American Revolution was cast in the form of a return to legality—a revolt against a lawless king.

Not surprisingly, therefore, Americans have a more conscious concern than other peoples with constitutional order. They insist that the great decisions of public policy not only win political approval but accord with deeper national understandings, moral and historical.

A sense that something has gone wrong in this natural order, this deeper rhythm, must play a significant part in the present American mood. When polls show a shattering loss of national optimism, it is not just that we are in a war whose results distress the public but that we got there by irregular means—unoatural means, in the Shakespearean sense.

All this is in the background of the First Amendment cases just decided by the Supreme Court. When the self-congratulatory editorials have been forgotten, along with the hostility openly displayed toward the newspapers by two members of the court, the opinions in *New York Times v. United States* will be read for their view of the American political understanding.

For the clash within the court was not over the meaning of the First Amendment in some verbal sense. It was over the allocation of power in our democracy.

A majority of the court agreed that certain defense and diplomatic information ought to be kept confidential, and that publication of some of the documents involved in these cases would create risks to the national interest. But only for Chief Justice Burger, Justice Harlan and Justice Blackmun did it follow that the President had the power to prevent publication.

The dissenters' view of executive power was set out in Justice Harlan's opinion. It was a strikingly expansive view.

Justice Harlan said that the President, because of his constitutional primacy in foreign affairs has absolute power to keep any matter affecting foreign or security policy secret. Further, even without the support of congressional legislation, he can call on the courts to enforce his decisions by injunction.

Finally, the courts in Justice Harlan's view would have virtually no reviewing function: If the head of a cabinet department had declared the national security to be jeopardized by some proposed publication, the only judicial review would be to make sure that the material at issue was within the "compass of the President's foreign relations power."

Anyone would hesitate to say this of a judge as thoughtful and as concerned with history as John Marshall Harlan, but that conception of executive power is difficult to square with American premises. To say that the President has primacy in foreign affairs is one thing; it is another to say that he has absolute legal power to exclude the public from the formation of policy.

A Practical Test

Of course, no government can conduct its diplomatic relations on the basis of opinion polls. But it is surely the American constitutional understanding that a president must seek broad public sopport for his policies; otherwise there would be no purpose in the Constitution's requirements for ratification of treaties by the Senate and declaration of war by Congress.

As it happens, we have just had a test of presidential power in foreign affairs unrestrained by the normal process of public consultation—a practical, not a legal, test. That was ths process by which President Johnson expanded the American involvement in Vietnam into full-scale war.

Put to one side ths question of how far planning for an enlarged war had gone in 1964. It is beyond doubt that in 1965, when he had decided in favor of massive bombing and troop involvement, Mr. Johnson deliberately concealed the true measurs of those decisions from the public. He pretended for months that American policy was not really changing, and he never brought to view the real debate about U.S. interests that underlay the decision for war.

That way of carrying out the President's foreign affairs responsibility has been found constitutionally wrong, in the profoundest sense, by the American people. Their distress now, their distrust in the world of political leaders, stems to a great degree from President Johnson's calculated failure to take them into his confidence on the ultimate issue of war.

Our constitutional order is not one of centralized power. It is a system of divided governmental authority checked by an open society. There are terrible risks, but after Vietnam it is not at all clear that the alternative is less risky.

"You are now in the position of making demands on the First Amendment," Chief Justice Burger told counsel for The Washington Post in the argument of thess cases. But the framers of the amendment wrote it into the Constitution for the benefit not of the press but of the country. They created the system they did, as Brandeis said, not because it was efficient but because they feared power.

Letters

Kraft on Ellsberg

I am compelled to write regarding certain aspects of Joseph Kraft's column of this morning (July 1) regarding Daniel Ellsberg. Mr. Kraft recalls how Ellsberg "embarrassed everybody" at a Kennedy luncheon by his admissions of complicity in the war effort. One has only to envision the guest list at a 1968 Kennedy function to appreciate the widespread discomfiture. It would doubtless have served the warmakers' egos better had Ellsberg kept his torment to himself, or at least like Albert Speer revealed it 25 years too late. But what service would it have done America?

Leaving aside any of a number of justifications for the fear of a man in Ellsberg's position that he might be under FBI surveillance, I must move to Mr. Kraft's most astounding assertion of all: that the war in Indochina is "a shabby affair in an insignificant country distant from the big issues of world history." Does the death of two million innocent civilians during a decade of illegal American occupation of their insignificant homeland qualify the war as a shabby affair, or is there some other criterion for his judgment? Is he so locked into fifties-think that he views global politics as hinging for all peoples on the balance of power between Washington and Moscow? Obviously, for Mr. Kraft the generation gulch blasted by the war and its domestic shock waves "cannot for long matter much to most Americans." Little wonder then that someone who can so complacently present these neo-jingoistic platitudes in the guise of mature, objective reflections finds it so difficult to come to grips with Ellsberg's "ego involvement" and the psychological context of his recent actions. I have also met and spoken with Dan Ellsberg, and have nothing but respect and admiration for the man and his beliefs. He, if anyone, is the real American hero of the war.

JONATHAN KING.

London.

Rostow's Views

However well versed an insider he may be on Asian affairs, Mr. W. W. Rostow, in his article "The Morality of Nations" (IHT, June 24), reveals an extraordinary naïveté with respect to the subject of morality. He repeatedly confuses expediency and that which already exists with moral right, that which ought to be—the labyrinth in which he claims to hold one end of the thread. The most obvious proof of the confusion and of the inverted sense of values conveyed by his remarks (distinctly reminiscent of the tone of President Johnson's self-righteous and near martyr-like television appearances during the last years of his term in the White House) is in his closing statement that "the ultimate sin" is a "sanctimonious self-righteousness."

In the face of the hundreds of thousands of deaths in the Indochinese conflict (perhaps more) directly related to U.S. involvement (among which figure 44,910 Americans), it seems rather evident to me that the question of certain personal attitudes and postures is totally irrelevant and is nothing but a poor excuse for Rostow's inability to answer his own questions. May I suggest that Mr. Rostow and Mr. Rusk get up off their knees? They'll have a much better perspective on the questions. Besides, divine intervention at this time seems unlikely.

DAVID J. COHEN.

Paris.

Underground Press

Mr. Armand Gudjonson has a point in criticizing the lead of my article on the "underground press" (IHT, June 30). I meant to write, "One of the liveliest manifestations of American influence abroad is in the so-called underground press," but I left out the word "in."

If he had not blown his stack at this point, he would have read on, and perceived that I was making a gently ironic observation: that American influence is as pervasive among the young critics of our society in Europe as among its most uncritical admirers in the world of business. I like American folk music and jazz, for example, but I wonder why European youth prefer it to their own music. (I also wonder why many of them prefer "le drugstore" or "le pub" to an old-fashioned cafe or bistrot.)

If Mr. Gudjonson had read on, he would also have learned that I described "underground press" as a misnomer, and referred only to the pot-pop-and-porn journals as lifted from American sources. And he would have found that I saw the "underground" papers as, despite their shortcomings, an encouraging sign that a free press will survive even in the age of mergers and conformity.

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News Analysis

Effect of Turkey's Barring Opium Poppy Awaited in U.S.

By Richard Severo

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT).—Turkey's decision to stop the production of opium poppies is surely a sign of that nation's desire to maintain good relations with the United States. But serious questions remain as to whether it will have any real effect on America's drug problem, even though President Nixon hails it as "by far the most significant breakthrough that has been achieved in stopping the source of supply of heroin."

The Federal Bureau of Narcotics has estimated that in recent years, Turkish farmers have been supplying about 80 percent of the illicit supply of morphine used to make the heroin sought by American addicts. But it is also true that Afghanistan, Iran, Burma and Laos produce opium poppies, that their policing techniques are less than adequate, and that the United States has little reason to believe it will be able to work out arrangements in the near future with these nations as it has with Turkey.

Thus, there is a distinct possibility that the illegal traffic that flourished in Turkey may simply re-establish itself somewhere else.

Turkey Singled Out

Turkey has been singled out repeatedly by government officials in both the Johnson and Nixon administrations for its failure to do more to curb opium smuggling. And there seems little question that over the years, the Turks at times have appeared rather restrained about acceding to American demands for more controls.

Last year, for example, when Turkey announced it was reducing the number of regions permitted to grow popples one high-ranking American official complained bitterly in private that the Turks were just engaging in press agentry, since some of the areas where popples were eliminated hardly deserved to be called producers.

"It's like banning wheat growing in New Jersey," the official said. Moreover, there were complaints that the Turkish gendarmery was corrupt and took bribes from opium smugglers.

But those truly familiar with the scene say that it was neither villainy nor corruption that caused Turkey to become as prominent as it has in the illicit opium market.

Grows the Best

Perhaps the chief reason is that Turkey grows the best opium poppies in the world. The sun and soil—especially in Afyon province, in west central Turkey—produce poppies which yield a potent morphine that is renowned for its pain-killing properties. For that reason, Turkish morphine is prized by legitimate medical sources, some of whom argue that there are times when no other pain killer will work like morphine.

India, which has been able to assert more control over its poppy fields, will probably get much of the legitimate morphine business, although its product is not considered to be as good as Turkey's. In Washington, government sources are not worried about India's continuing ability to tightly control poppy production, on the basis of what they've seen so far.

But Washington is quietly concerned about the potential for illicit traffic that exists in Iran, which two years ago resumed poppy growing after a lapse of 13 years. Iran has an estimated 400,000 opium users (about twice the estimated number of heroin addicts in the United States) and some observers feel that a major reason why the Iranians lifted the ban against poppies was to stop the illegal flow of opium into the country from Turkey. Within the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, there is a fear that Iran and Afghanistan may now become the sources for illicit opium and morphine.

Burma and Laos

As for Burma and Laos, there is little hope of reaching a conventional accord with remote tribal chieftains there. Morphine originating in those two countries has created a serious addiction problem among American troops in Vietnam. Laotian and Burmese morphine is also thought to figure in the illicit heroin now sold in London.

Perhaps the physicians and researchers now working in the drug-abuse field are least impressed by the forthcoming Turkish ban.

"I'm pleased that Turkey will stop growing popples," said Dr. Carl Chambers, director of research for the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. "I'm equally sure it won't be a resolution to the problem. It is one attack only. We'll have to wait and see what the impact is."

Dr. Chambers is fearful that in the period between when the Turkish ban goes into effect and new arrangements are made with illicit sources in other countries, a heroin "panic" may hit the United States which will cause the price of methadone to jump. Methadone is a synthetic opiate used legally as a heroin substitute. There is a black market in it, patronized mostly by heroin addicts who can't get accepted by legal methadona programs. There are also some nonaddicts who seek methadone for its euphoria properties.

"If the price of methadone goes high enough, some of our methadone patients who did not sell before may start to."

Similar fears were voiced by others. Dr. Michael Baden, New York's deputy chief medical examiner, noted that many nonopiate pain killers are as addictive as heroin and that some are already sought after by addicts. Examples of this are the illicit use of oxymorphan and Demerol.

"In the last analysis, you don't get rid of an addict by simply taking his drugs away from him," Dr. Baden said. "For when you do, you still have a sick, anti-social, parasitic individual who needs to be treated."

Taiwan Deal On Drugs for GIs Reported

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, July 2 (WP).—A secret Defense Department report indicates that the Nationalist Chinese sold 70 tons of weapons to a Laotian general for opium, which was then sold to U.S. soldiers in Vietnam, Rep. Paul Rogers has revealed.

Defense Department officials promised to investigate and provide details of the transaction. Officials in charge of the department's anti-drug campaign said they knew nothing about the report.

Rep. Rogers, D., Fla., refused to make the report public, but in answer to questions from colleagues he acknowledged that the Pentagon was the source of his information.

"You should thoroughly document these charges before throwing them out," said Rep. Ancher Nelsen, R., Minn. "There are plenty of problems with Pentagon papers without this committee adding to them."

Other Deals Reported

Rep. Rogers said the big transaction occurred between last August and November, but similar deals have taken place within the past four years.

Included among the weapons traded to the Laotian general were American M-16 rifles, Rep. Rogers said. He added that the opium had come from Burma and that the Laotian official was "a very prominent and high-ranking general."

Earlier, Gen. Robert Taber, the deputy assistant secretary of defense for manpower, told Rep. Rogers's subcommittee on health that all American soldiers will be able to take advantage of amnesty programs if they turn themselves in as drug users.

The amnesty program had been run by the military on a trial basis. The Marine Corps had refused to participate, but Marine Gen. Robert Carney said the Marines now will join the Army, Navy and Air Force in the program, Gen. Taber said.

Syria Breaks Off Pipeline-Royalty Talks With IPC

BEIRUT, July 2 (NYT).—Syria has broken off negotiations with the International Petroleum Consortium in disagreement over higher transit royalties.

A statement by the government in Damascus threatening "proper action at the proper time" against the Iraq Petroleum Co. has aroused fears in oil quarters here of a new Middle East oil crisis, this time involving the transit countries.

During the last crisis, late in 1966, between Syria and IPC which is owned by American, British, French and Dutch interests, the government seized all the company's property in Syria and shut off the flow of oil for three months. The property was released and the oil allowed to flow again only after the company agreed to raise the government's transit royalties by 50 percent, from $28 million annually to $40 million.

IPC owns a pipeline that carries Iraqi crude to Banias, a terminal on the Syrian Mediterranean coast, and to Tripoli, in northern Lebanon. The pipeline, currently operating at full capacity of over a million barrels a day, runs 555 miles from Kirkuk, in northern Iraq, to Banias, and 535 miles from Kirkuk to Tripoli.

Floods in Nepal Take 250 Lives

KATMANDU, Nepal, July 2 (Reuters).—More than 2? people have died in floods in the last two weeks, according to reports reaching here today.

With communications between the capital and many areas still cut off because of the heavy rains, it is feared the toll may go higher. Serious damage to property with many houses destroyed is reported from several areas of the country.

Keystone.

PLAY TIME—One of the performers in the San Diego water show playing with 2 dolphins. . .or vice-versa.

Cosmonauts' Funeral Held; Death Cause Still a Secret

(Continued from Page 1)

night were saying that a small hole developed in the craft after it detached from the Salyut and this proved disastrous upon re-entry.

It was not known when authorities would provide a full explanation of the deaths of Lt. Col. Georgi T. Dobrovolski, 43, the commander, Vladislav N. Volkov, 35, the flight engineer, and Viktor I. Patsayev, 38, the test engineer.

Watched on TV

The funeral itself, held under bright sunny skies, and watched by millions on television this afternoon, was attended by the leading Soviet Communist party, government, military, scientific, and cultural figures. It was a military funeral even though two of the three cosmonauts were civilians.

After lying in state yesterday, and seen by tens of thousands of people, the cosmonauts were cremated last night.

Their urns, covered by flowers, were placed on gun carriages which were pulled by armored personnel carriers for about a half mile into Red Square. The families of the dead walked behind the carriages, and behind them were Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and President Nikolai V. Podgorny among other dignitaries. All the remaining Soviet cosmonauts also walked along, flanked by soldiers marching in slow goose step.

Following the funeral orations, Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Podgorny, among others, carried the biers containing the urns with the ashes of the cosmonauts to the wall of the Kremlin behind Lenin's Mausoleum. There in three freshly made slots in the wall, the urns were placed, as cannons boomed.

The stress in the speeches was on the heroism of the cosmonauts and the need to continue in the space program that they had furthered. If authorities had decided to hold back future flights because of the tragedy, this was not evident from the oratory.

During the speeches, the urns were placed in front of Lenin's Mausoleum, and the top leaders mounted the tribune above the mausoleum. Mr. Brezhnev seemed quite broken up by the proceedings and several times took out his handkerchief to wipe a tear from his eye.

Andrei P. Kirilenko, a Politburo member, who was head of the funeral commission, gave the major address, saying that the Soviet Union would continue the difficult but necessary work of unraveling "the mysteries of the universe for the good of man."

He said the dead cosmonauts had "stayed at the control panels of the ship to the last second of their lives. They died at their posts as heroes die."

Dr. Keldysh said that the dead cosmonauts' mission "heralds the beginning of a new stage in exploring the outer space—the stage of utilizing longterm orbital stations in near-earth orbits."

"These stations open broad possibilities for the solution of the most important tasks of science and the national economy," he said.

Vladimir A. Shatalov, a Soviet cosmonaut, said that "Soviet astronauts are fully aware that the road into space is untrodden, difficult and complex."

"And today, at this hour of grief, parting with our dear comrade cosmonauts, we assure our Communist party, the heroic Soviet people that we will worthily continue the cause of space exploration," he said.

In the honored crowd in Red Square was Thomas P. Stafford, an American astronaut who flew in specially this morning for the funeral as President Nixon's envoy. He was warmly greeted by Soviet colleagues and officials. At the time of the funeral for Vladimir M. Komarov, who died in the crash of Soyuz-1 in April 1967, the Russians refused to admit an American astronaut to the funeral.

This morning, some details on the last hours of the Soyuz-11 crew were revealed in the newspaper Trud.

It said that Col. Dobrovolski radioded as the Soyuz detached from the Salyut about 9:30 p.m. Tuesday Moscow time:

"This is Amber-1 (his code name). Everything is in order on board, we feel fine, we're ready for landing. I see the station. It's shining beautifully in the sun."

Mr. Volkov had said on the radio:

"You look down there and you get homesick. You want some sunshine, fresh air, and to wander in the woods."

In the last minutes, after radio contact was lost, the ground control kept saying "Amber, this is Dawn (ground control's code name), come in! Amber, this is Dawn, come in."

Czech TV Figure Receives Heavier Term on Appeal

VIENNA, July 2 (AP).—Vladimir Skutina, a prominent Czechoslovak television producer-writer and a staunch supporter of Alexander Dubcek in 1968, yesterday was sentenced to jail for four years and two months. Prosecution and defense had appealed his conviction to a two-year term last Feb. 18.

The stiffer penalty was handed down by the district court at Hradec Kralove, the Czechoslovak news agency, CTK, reported. The sentence also bans Mr. Skutina from working for the information media for three years.

CTK said that Mr. Skutina was charged with "incitement, slandering of the [Czechoslovak] republic and its representatives, slandering of a state of the world Socialist system and its representative and approving of a criminal act." The crimes allegedly were committed between October, 1969, and mid-April, 1969.

Sato's Cabinet Quits To Permit Reshuffle

TOKYO, July 2 (AP).—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's cabinet resigned today so that he can form a new government. Informed sources said Mr. Sato will announce his new lineup Monday.

The cabinet had been in office since January, 1970. Mr. Sato decided to shuffle it after the upper house elections Sunday, in which his Liberal Democratic party lost one seat.

Italy's Hotels Stay Open in 3-Day Strike

Services Curtailed; Other Walkouts Due

ROME, July 2 (AP).—A three-day nationwide hotel strike went into its second day today with hotel owners asserting that 60 percent of hotel employees are ignoring the strike call. The unions said, however, that only 15 percent decided to work.

Whichever is correct, hotels remained opened—but most of them with curtailed bar, restaurant, porter and room services at a time when Italy is engulfed by millions of sun-seeking tourists.

Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin held meetings with union and hotel representatives in an effort to break the deadlock in the fourth nationwide hotel strike in four months.

Mr. Donat Cattin's proposal to raise the monthly minimum wage for hotel employees to $120 and reduce the work week from 48 hours to 40 had already been turned down by the mangement as unacceptable.

In the meantime, blue-collar state workers voted for a one-day national strike next Wednesday, and railway workers were called out for a one-day walkout July 19 over better working conditions.

Milan Buses Halt

In Milan, bus drivers walked off their jobs for three hours and said they would do the same Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday to protest the breakdown of wage negotiations.

In Rome the hotel strike was scheduled to last five days. The strike call crippled only the large luxury or first-class hotels, which employ a large number of workers.

Many smaller hotels and boarding houses in the capital and seaside resorts are family establishments that can offer services even if some of their employees are on strike.

On the Adriatic Riviera, around Rimini, striking hotel workers returned to their jobs, since their walkout was confined to 24 hours. In Milan hotel employees were expected to go back to work tomorrow, since they started their strike a day earlier.

7 Top Designers Leave Italy's Fashion Group

ROME, July 2 (UPI).—Seven of Italy's best-known designers quit the national fashion organization today.

Roberto Capucci, Fabiani, Federico Forquet, Pino Lancetti, Heinz Riva, Andre Laug and Barocco handed in their resignations, they or their colleagues reported, amid charges of politics and mismanagement by the government-sponsored Camera Nazionale della Moda.

The resignations capped a months-long feud about who is or is not a high-fashion designer and who has the right to say so—and to hand out government grants to help pay for the fashion shows which bring hundreds of foreign buyers here four times a year.

Other designers have quit or said today they will quit the group, which coordinates activities in an industry which garnered itely $2.68 billion in foreign sales last year.

Those figures include high fashion, ready-to-wear, accessories and textiles, a combination second only to cars and machines as Italy's leading export industry.

Manila Court Seizes Time Inc. Property in Suit

MANILA, July 2 (Reuters).—A Manila court has ordered the attachment of all properties here of Time Inc., a private American corporation, pending a 50-million-peso ($7.9 million) libel suit filed against it by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

Judge Jesus Jimenez, of the Manila Court of First Instance, told reporters an order granting a writ of attachment was issued yesterday after the suit was filed.

Judge Jimenez said the order meant that all properties of the corporation, including cash deposits and bank accounts, could not be removed, transferred or sold until further court order.

The case arose from an article published in the April 12 issue of Time news magazine. The 52-year-old chief of state charged in his 18-page complaint that the article depicted him as "a dishonest official," "a corruptor," "a dictator" and "immoral."

Judge Jimenez said the president, represented by a battery of lawyers headed by two retired Supreme Court justices, had posted a three million peso ($480,000) bond to cover any damages Time Inc. might incur due to the attachment should the complaint later be found baseless.

Bronchial Ills Replace Cholera as Worst Killer

E. Pakistan Refugees Face New Peril

CALCUTTA, July 2 (UPI).—Pneumonia and bronchitis have replaced cholera as the biggest killer of East Pakistan war refugees exposed to chilling monsoon rains, West Bengal state's director of health services said today.

"The need of the hour here is not inoculation now, but tarpaulins—in fact any type of cover that can protect the refugees from rains," said Dr. P. Saha.

Dr. Saha said thousands of refugees were living with no overhead cover and rain was taking a heavy toll, particularly among the old and among sick refugees, many of them exhausted by their journey from East Pakistan.

Dr. Saha said he did not have any formal statistics on deaths that could be attributed to exposure to wet and cold, but reports he received indicated that they replaced cholera as the biggest threat to the refugees.

State health officials are still recording an average of 352 cholera cases each day, with an average 59 deaths daily.

Dr. Saha said the number of cholera cases among the refugees now was no higher than the normal incidence of the disease in West Bengal at this time of year.

Other state government officials placed the total of refugees in India's West Bengal state at more than five million. More than seven million refugees are reported to have crossed into India from East Pakistan.

West Bengal's director of relief and rehabilitation, B. Mandal, said refugees were continuing to cross the border into India at the rate of 25,000 to 40,000 a day.

India Assails Yahya Statement

NEW DELHI, July 2 (AP).—Foreign Minister Swaran Singh declared today that Pakistani President Yahya Khan's broadcast four days ago was "obnoxious" and would "pave the way for the breakup" of Pakistan.

Mr. Singh told Parliament that Mr. Yahya—by announcing he would impose his own constitution and would not make any political settlement with the banned Awami League of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman—had "negated for all time to come any chances of return of democracy" to Pakistan.

The broadcast, Mr. Singh said, had "created a situation in which his (Mr. Yahya's) action alone will be mainly responsible for the people of Bangla Desh carrying on the struggle for freedom and getting rid of the stranglehold of the military regime."

Soviet Maneuvers Over

VIENNA, July 2 (UPI).—Warsaw Pact air and ground forces held maneuvers on Czechoslovak and East German territory June 24 through today, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK announced.

Mysterious Disappearance

Brazilian Army Admits Link To Missing Political Figure

By Leonard Greenwood

BRASILIA, July 2.—After five months of silence, the Brazilian Army has finally admitted officially that it had a hand in the most mysterious political affair Brazil has seen in recent years—the disappearance of Rubens Paiva, 41, a wealthy engineer and former federal deputy.

The army confirmed Mr. Paiva was in its hands briefly in January but claimed he was kidnapped from army men by terrorists who ambushed a military car in which Mr. Paiva was being transported.

The army's statement was presented to the Federal Congress here in reply to repeated questions from members of the opposition Movimento Democratico Brasileiro party. It said army security men had spent the last five months looking for Mr. Paiva and hunting his kidnappers without success.

The statement provoked protest from the small group of opposition party members, and a demand for further information. But the opposition's curiosity was not satisfied. The heavy censorship which has been imposed on the Paiva case continues.

The detailed army account of the alleged terrorist attack and kidnapping was similar to a police account of the incident in January. But at that time, and in the five months since, the military who control Brazil have repeatedly denied—even to the superior military tribunal—having any knowledge of Mr. Paiva's fate.

Six weeks ago the Superior Military Tribunal had in its files an order for an inquiry to discover his whereabouts.

At that stage there was such confusion. One of the members of the tribunal, Mario Cavalcanti, said the only thing that was really known was that Mr. Paiva had been arrested. "But who arrested him and why is not known," he added. "The army, the navy and the air force have not given any information."

Mr. Paiva was a left-wing politician before the military took control of Brazil in 1964. He was one of 88 members of the Federal Congress and hundreds of members of state legislatures who were removed from office and deprived of their political rights following the takeover.

Feared Dead

Friends of the family and others who knew Mr. Paiva from his political days fear he was either killed soon after his arrest or so badly treated he has not recovered.

Mr. Paiva was forcibly taken from his luxury home in the Rio suburb of Leblon on Jan. 20 by six armed men in plainclothes who refused to identify themselves.

While his wife, Eunice, and his 15-year-old daughter, Eliana, watched, a black hood was placed over his head and he was driven away. Several men stayed at the house and Mrs. Paiva, Eliana and Mr. Paiva's three young sons were forbidden to leave the house.

The following day Mrs. Paiva and Eliana were also hooded and taken to a local army barracks. Eliana was released after 24 hours and Mrs. Paiva 12 days later. Mrs. Paiva said she was interrogated for long periods but not hurt physically. There has been no word from or about Mr. Paiva since he was taken away.

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N.Y. Suit Filed On Pakistan Ship Carrying Arms

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).—A suit was filed in federal court today to prevent the departure of a ship believed to be carrying arms to Pakistan, but the vessel slipped over to Port Newark in New Jersey and was due to sail later in the day.

The action was filed in the Southern District of New York against the Regional Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs, and attorneys conceded that the court might not act before the ship leaves.

The ship, the 10,000-ton freighter, Kaptai of Pakistani registry, was moored at a New York pier earlier this week, but it was moved to a New Jersey pier a few days ago.

Albert Blaustein, a Rutgers Law School professor, filed the suit and originally had named the ship as defendant, seeking to prevent its departure. He said he is working for the "Bangla-Desh American Foundation."

Argentina Puts Falklands Claim Off Indefinitely

LONDON, July 2 (AP).—Argentina has agreed to shelve its claim to sovereignty over the British Falkland Islands colony in the South Atlantic indefinitely, the Foreign Office said today.

A spokesman said the two countries had agreed to establish air links between Argentina and the Falklands with their 2,000 inhabitants and to improve postal, cable and telephone connections.

Draft proposals of the agreement, to be approved by British and Argentine ministers, will enable Falklanders to travel to Argentina without the risk of being enlisted for military service.

Argentina has claimed the islands since 1832 as successors to Spain in the region. Britain's claim is based on naval landings made in the 1700s when Lord Falkland was first lord of the admiralty.

The Falklanders, mostly of English and Scottish descent, are mainly sheep farmers and speak English.

Malawi's Banda Plans State Visit To South Africa

ZOMBA, Malawi, July 2 (AP).—President Hastings Kamuzo Banda is to pay a state visit to South Africa in August. It was also announced today that both countries have agreed to raise their diplomatic representation from legation to embassy level.

No other head of a black African state has ever visited this country. The South African prime minister, John Vorster, visited Malawi last year.

Mr. Banda told Parliament here that he knew he would be severely criticized and even condemned by other black African states. "But I am indifferent, totally indifferent, to that," he told members.

"I shall go there in the open, in broad daylight for all to see, to hear and to note."

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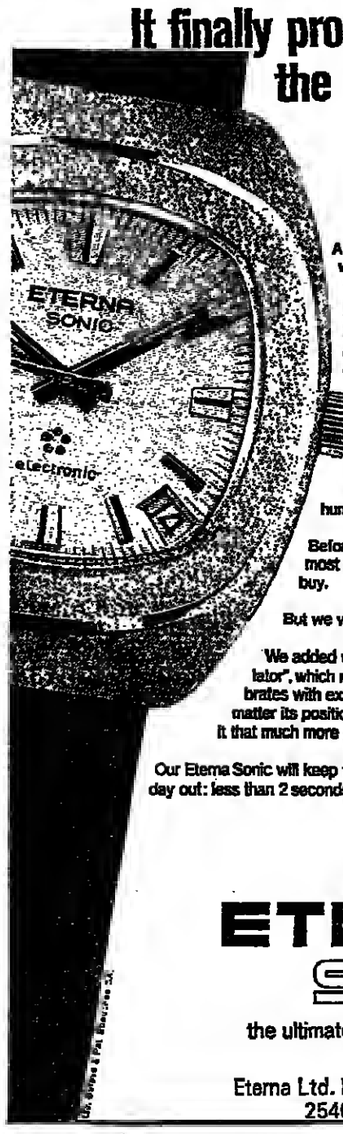

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Music: Kubelik Answers Siren's Song

By David Stevens

VIENNA (IHT).—Rafael Kubelik eased his big frame into a chair by the window overlooking the Ringstrasse, his open face wreathed in the beatific smile of a man who has just surrendered to a familiar siren song and does not regret it a bit.

The temptress in this case is opera. The 57-year-old Czech conductor was in town during the recent Vienna Festival for three concerts with his Bavarian Radio Orchestra, but the news was that he had just been named musical director of the Metropolitan Opera by its new general manager, Göran Gentele.

"The invitation came from out of the blue," he recalled, still with some amazement. "I was in New York with the Cleveland Orchestra in February and Gentele came to my hotel and asked me if I was interested.

"Well, I thought, we must find each other. A house like that is a tremendous complex. I had to find out if we are on the same wavelength. We had to know each other's works, to have a certain policy on how to divide responsibility. What is important is to have a mutual basic idea. We had four or five long meetings and on May 21 we shook hands. Gentele is coming to my home in Lucerne in July and we will start detailed planning."

Kubelik does not actually become musical director—a post that has not previously existed at the Met, although some conductors in the past have had great power—until the 1972-73 season. But he is sharing in the planning from the start, and his contract will run parallel with Gentele's five-year engagement.

In Kubelik, Gentele—by experience a stage director—is getting a born opera house musician, but one who has been mostly away from the pit in recent years. The absence has whetted the appetite.

"I am looking forward tremendously to returning to opera. As a musician I must have both sides—opera and concert—and I am keeping my relationship with the Bavarian Radio Orchestra. I have been going to operas since I was 7 or 8 years old—in Prague before the war we had everything, Mozart, Smetana, Wagner, Czech opera in the German opera house, German opera in the Czech opera house. I saw them all. And I have composed five operas.

"But I have never conducted opera just to conduct, like a traffic director. I have always worked with the producer to achieve a production that brought out what was in the music.

"For the Met, I want to engage first-class conductors and make a long-range program," he went on. It was too soon, he said, to talk about repertory in specific terms, but as he reminisced, his feeling for doing right by neglected masterpieces rose to the surface.

"In Brno, where I was musical director from 1939 to 1941, we did Berlioz's 'The Trojans.' We got the scores from Munich and the last time they had been used was 1866, or something like that, by Mottl. Then in 1957, during my time at Covent Garden, we did it there—all of it." The talk turned to Czech opera.

Czech conductor Rafael Kubelik.

"Smetana's operas are lovely, but except for 'The Bartered Bride' they have weak librettos. Janacek is more important now—'Katya Kabanova' certainly deserves to be done. But we must investigate. The repertory is open."

"But I don't see any real problem," he went on, exuding glowing optimism. "New York has a mature public. All I can do is work in a decent, honest way for good, honest music—with my heart . . . and my brain."

An optimist certainly, but not a man in an ivory tower. Kubelik remains a passionate Czech patriot and an adamant foe of Communism. During the war, when he was in his mid-20s, the Brno opera house under his direction was sufficiently unruly that the Nazis closed it. In 1948, the Communists came in and Kubelik went out, leaving behind the musical directorship of the Czech Philharmonic, one of the world's great orchestras. His conversation today ranges restlessly over Czech history, from the three centuries of Hapsburg domination to Dubcek and after.

"But I'm not a pessimist in the long run," he said. "The nation found itself in 1968, and they can't change that."

"No one has the right to be just a musician," he said later. "Every artist's duty is to fight for artistic freedom, to demonstrate for it. Beethoven did it in 'Fidelio.'"

Kubelik has not always enjoyed good health, but now he feels up to the back-breaking task of handling both a major opera house and a major orchestra. His arrangement calls for five months a year at the Met and not quite that much time with the Munich orchestra.

"I have a contract with my physician," he said, laughing. "He said he needed at least two months a year to keep me going. And during that time I can turn to composition, which is completely introvert—I need that to balance the conducting, which is completely extrovert."

Suddenly Kubelik waved one of his broad, expressive hands at the vast room in which he was installed in the Imperial Hotel.

"They must have given me this suite when they heard about the Met," he said, looking at the array of huge portraits on the walls. "This room is not my style. All those Hapsburgs staring down from the walls—you can imagine how I feel. Very oppressed."

He didn't look a bit of it.

Theater in London

The Lowell Version Of 'Prometheus Bound'

By John Walker

LONDON, July 2 (IHT).—Robert Lowell's version of Aeschylus' "Prometheus Bound" at the Mermaid Theatre requires a great effort on the part of the audience, a rigorous concentration on the words in which the labor often outweighs the reward. Jonathan Miller, who directed the play's premiere at the Yale School of Drama in 1967, gives the eyes little to linger over by his gray staging—a plain gray platform against a gray background with the participants, for some unevident reason, dressed in gray costumes of the 17th century. The result is more poetry recital than play, a static event even though this Prometheus is never bound.

He sits on a stool some of the time and, at other moments, strides across the stage. After all, Prometheus may have been chained to a rock by Zeus, but his spirit remained unfettered. Kenneth Haig orates rather than acts the part, making a fine and sonorous noise, although there is a moment as the chorus begin to scribble down his justification into large notebooks when he resembles a politician dictating his memoirs rather than a tragic hero.

The play is at its best in exchanges between Prometheus and Io (Angela Thorne), both facing an eternity of torture by the gods. Miss Thorne, grave and still, is most moving in Io's long lament of her seduction by Zeus. Lowell's verse is colloquial, full of quirky and even confusing images and sometimes slack. The overall effect is unheroic, muted, so that Prometheus is seen as no longer standing between man and the gods. He has become everyman and some of his tragedy is lost in the process.

But it is an approach that provides an effective and final image. Three attendants enter carrying truncheons to prepare Prometheus for his torture after his final refusal to compromise—and he reaches on the ground and gags himself.

* * *

At the Greenwich Theatre, "Fish Out of Water," adapted by Caryl Brahms and Ned Sherrin from Georges Feydeau's "La Main Passe," is an unexpectedly dismal affair. It starts well. Roger Butlin has provided an elegant white set, and laughter begins with the blundering entrance of David Stoll, continually entrapped by potted plants, as a confident politician reduced to a stammering fool in the presence of the woman he loves.

But there follows a bedroom scene played on the brightly lit stage as if it were in darkness that misfires completely. From that point on, nothing works well in this cautionary farce of the way an affair goes to pieces when a lover becomes a husband. Peter Coe directs in an assortment of styles. At one moment the approach is highly mannered, as when a husband says that he will be out of town for the night and the rest of the company step forward in unison and exclaim "Ah!" At the next, the acting is so broad that you expect everyone to stick on red noses and go into a vaudeville routine.

* * *

At the Young Vic, there is "Royal Tumble," the first effort of a new group, the Music and Motion Theatre Company, formed by William Hobbs, who has been responsible in the past for far-ranging the best fight sequences in the British theater. If there were still a demand for court jesters, this group could meet it. They dance adequately, sing pleasantly, juggle simply, clown in a highly choreographed manner and can also manage some impressive acrobatics and a few funny walks.

Mr. Hobbs's intentions—to create a form that draws on specialist theatrical techniques—are more impressive than his achievement. The company is young, vital, attractive but much of the material is either thin or familiar from a dozen dated revues. Even a slashing sword fight lacked excitement because it was simply a set piece and did not exist in a wider context as, say, do the excellent fights devised by Mr. Hobbs for the Open Air Theatre version of "Romeo and Juliet."

OPERA

Fate and 'Peter Grimes'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, July 2 (IHT).—For those of us who believe that grand opera, as a viable form of musical theater, ended with "Turandot" in 1926, Benjamin Britten's "Peter Grimes" has long been accepted as being, possibly, the exception that proves the rule.

"Peter Grimes" itself is now 25 years old, and, as last night's revival by the Royal Opera at Covent Garden indicated, the years are beginning to tell—or maybe it's just that Peter Pears is not on hand to lend the title role the sensitive, poetic strain required to make of Grimes anything but an unpleasant and dangerous fellow to have around.

Jon Vickers, from the rise of the curtain to the end of the opera, plays Grimes as a paranoiac, a kind of East Anglian Othello, forever teetering on the edge of madness, and sometimes slipping over the edge into senseless brutality. In an opera designed to enlist an audience's sympathies for the outcast against the gossiping, intolerant, small-minded fishing community, this characterization turns everything upside down, robbing Grimes's lyrical monologues of credibility and putting the audience on their side, so to speak, of the villain.

The London critics, this morning, have pretty unanimously taken Vickers to task accordingly, while acknowledging an otherwise admirable dramatic and vocal accomplishment. For myself, noting how everything he did accorded so perfectly with the implications of music and text, it seemed that the fault might well lie with Britten, and his librettist, that a sympathetic Grimes has been Pears's creation rather than the composer's.

In which case, the ultimate fate of "Peter Grimes" may well be that of many operas in the past whose viability was drawn from the magic of a single personality.

Still, "Peter Grimes," as an opera, is better than that, especially when it is least operatic. And this Covent Garden production is well worth seeing, not only for Vickers's controversial Grimes, but also for many fine individual characterizations.

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LONDON, July 2 (UPI).—A member of Parliament charged today the £1,680,000 ($4,032,000) sale of Titian's "Death of Actaeon" to a U.S. dealer conflicted with British law.

Labor party member Maurice Edelman said he has asked the government what steps are planned to prosecute persons responsible. He said that he has presented a question for answer in the House of Commons next Thursday by Trade and Industry Secretary John Davies.

Mr. Edelman said the question asks, "In view of the fact that the circumstances of the sale of 'The Death of Actaeon' are contrary to the Auctions Act, what steps the minister intends to take in prosecuting those responsible, and concerning the sale."

Mr. Edelman gave no details of the grounds on which he based the charge concerning the auction of the masterpiece, which was later resold to the Paul Getty museum in Malibu, Calif.

The move came as trustees of Britain's National Gallery opened a drive to acquire the painting. They said they would ask the government for a loan to prevent the Titian from leaving the country.

The gallery would use "all funds at its disposal"—$400,000—and ask the government to lend the difference in a loan repayable over six years.

The export license for the Titian could be withheld if a British offer tops the original price.

ART MARKET—A Personal Collection

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 2 (IHT).—Next Wednesday, Sotheby's will sell two collections of 20th-century cubist and futurist paintings. One belonged to an unusual figure in the art world, the other to an anonymous Californian.

Leonide Massine, whose collection will be sold, was born in Moscow in 1895 and was deeply involved in the modern art movement. He studied ballet and drama at the Imperial School; one day Diaghilev saw him dance and at once engaged him for a major role. Diaghilev hoped that Massine would eventually replace Nijinsky, who had left the company before, as his principal dancer and choreographer. But the year was 1914, and the two Russians moved to Switzerland with a few other friends.

During the early months of World War I, Massine became engaged in the work that was to involve him in the modern art movement. He and rayonnist painter Mikhail Larionov started working on projects for a ballet. The ballet, called "Liturgy," was never realized, but, from then on, Massine, possibly stirred at the sight of Natalia Goncharova's costumes and décors, became, if not a collector in the modern sense, at least, an ardent art lover.

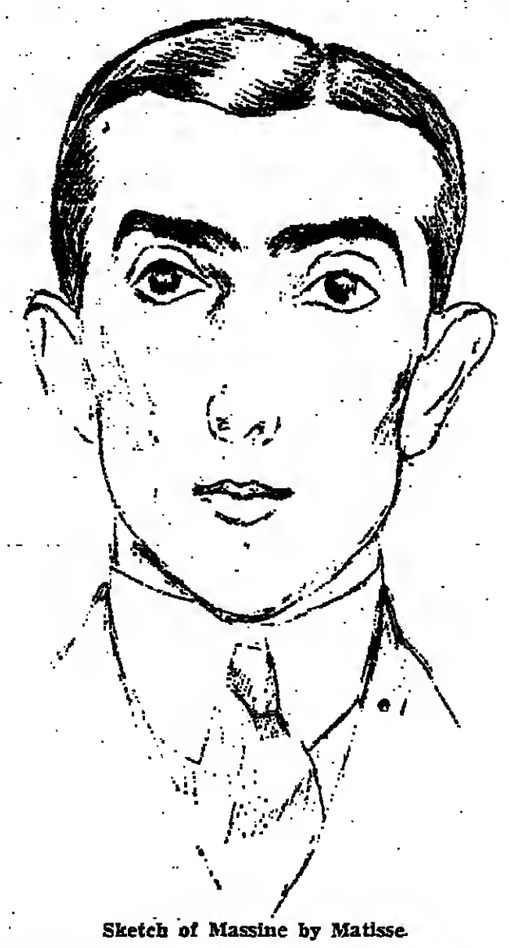
Above all he carefully preserved the works of the artists with whom he was to be in close contact throughout his life. There is a watercolor in the sale, "La Fuite en Egypte," which Natalia Goncharova painted about 1909 and gave to Massine at the end of their stay in Switzerland. On the reverse side, Goncharova wrote in Russian "To Dear Leonide Feodorovich Massine in memory of our life and work at Bellevue, December 1, 1915, N. Goncharo (val. This is quite a springlike day."

Two years later, Massine was in Rome with Diaghilev, Jean Cocteau and Bakst. Diaghilev commissioned Fortunato Depero and Giacomo Balla, two leading painters of the futurist movement, to do ballets. They were never called either. Massine was to be the choreographer. While nothing came out of it, it developed Massine's interest in futurist painting, exemplified by three splendid drawings, in Wednesday's sale, done at the time of the great Italian master conquered his admiration for the Russian choreographer "Con tutta la simpatia futurista e sincero senso d'ammirazione per il magnifico danzatore Leonide Massine."

From then on futurism and cubism fascinated Massine much more than his own character fascinated his painter friends.

He acquired from Fernand Léger two drawings in India ink on blotting paper, of which "La Mazel, Verdun," inscribed and dated 12-16 is a true masterpiece. It has a sort of dancing movement verging on the fantastic which one can very well see Massine, possibly stirred at the sight of Natalia Goncharova's costumes and décors, became, if not a collector in the modern sense, at least, an ardent art lover.

The construction of pure movement haunted him and seems to be the one common feature of his more than 100 acquisitions. A strange and powerful drawing in India ink and watercolor, "Retour de Bois de Boulogne," painted by Albert Gleizes, although angular and geometrical, has a rhythmical sense about it. And so does, strangely enough, another drawing by André Lhote, although it is nothing but a portrait. Did his artist friends deliberately introduce this quality in their work specifically made for Massine? One may well speculate on this point on seeing Miro's study in gouache for the front cloth in the ballet "Jeux d'Enfants," first produced by the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo at Monte Carlo on April 14, 1932. The libretto had been written by Boris Kochno, the music was George Bizet's—and the choreography, naturally, by Leonide Massine. In his gouache, which he later gave to Massine, Miro has managed to produce a feeling of fragile and temporary balance—a sort of ring construction floating in the air and about to start rotating in all directions.



Sketch of Massine by Matisse.

The greatest masters of the time became fascinated by Massine's personality. In 1917 Jean Cocteau wrote the libretto of a ballet he called "Parade" and Picasso agreed to draw the costumes and décors for the production whose choreography was being looked after by Leonide Massine. For this, Picasso jotted quick sketches of figures seen from behind, moving with a sort of light dancing step. There are three of these pencil drawings in the sale, plus the design for a detail on a costume in "Parade" which throws extraordinary light on the intimate connection between painting and modern ballet from this early period on.

How much Massine or rather his ballet work in turn influenced painting is a matter for speculation. They certainly paid close attention to his work and would often draw his portrait. Lot 87 is a portrait in pencil by Picasso, dated "Londres 1919." Ironically there is nothing cubist about it. It harks back to Picasso's much earlier period and shows him in an extraordinarily classical, almost Ingres-like vein. Yet he gave his model huge eyes that Ingres would not have dreamed of. A rather sentimental almost simpering pencil portrait by Leon Bakst, dated 1914, is an amusing recollection of Massine's early years. But Lot 89, a portrait by Matisse done a year after Picasso's essay, is another powerful drawing. Like Picasso, Matisse has barely done his own work in a manner typical of his style at the time. And like him again he shows a superb mastery of drafts manship looking back to classical times, but with the same tendency to emphasize the eyes.

Sotheby has had the good idea to combine this highly personal sale with the second, described in the catalogue as "a collection of works by cubist and futurist artists." This collection, formed by a Californian connoisseur, provides an ideal background for Massine's taste. It is interesting from a purely commercial viewpoint because some of the painters represented rarely turn up at auction. There is an important work by Giacomo Balla, "Cetta Dinamismo," painted in oil on paper laid down on canvas. It is inscribed "Futur Balla" and must have been executed around 1914. A gouache by Laszlo Moholy-Nagy—a "Study for Light Modulator" from the Guido Hoepper collection—is equally rare and so is a magnificent Gino Severini painted about 1916. The Diego Riveras, Leopold Survages, Jean Metzingers, André Lhotes and others which complete the sale provide a fairly representative selection of the avant-garde of the '20s working under the combined influence of cubism and futurism.

Over the past ten years the appreciation of such works is about fourfold for the lesser known masters and even more for the others. For example, a Jean Metzinger in the sale is estimated at £2,500-£3,000. A comparable sale of his work sold at Sotheby's in November, 1962, for £700 and another for £800.

The sales will give a fair idea concerning present price trends in this field which is still largely controlled by dealers rather than an auction market.

Around European Galleries

London

Paintings by Old Masters, Brian Koetser Gallery, 38 Duke St., St. James's, London SW1.

Among the 60 old-master painting works, five are outstanding: the delightful "Portrait of a Young Boy With His Dog," showing a boy holding his pet chaffinch out of reach of his barking dog, painted in Maes's later, Netscher-influenced period; a flower piece by William van Aelst, perhaps the most elegant of the 17th-century Dutch flower painters; and interior by Cornelis de Man, who obviously influenced Vermeer; a "Landscape With Cattle," by Gillis Claesz d'Hondecoeter, a third-generation Flemish artist; and a painting of a large house with a tree-lined avenue by Sebastian Vranc.

* * *

Recent Acquisitions, Kaplan Gallery, 6 Duke St., St. James's London, SW1, to July 10.

Specializing in French Impressionists, this gallery has 30 recent acquisitions, among them a fine quartet of landscapes by Loiseau—two cloudy, one shimmering with heat and one rather calm painting of Auxerre Cathedral; two good Lebourgs; a Parisian snowscape by Luigi Loir; and two landscapes by Victor Vignon.

* * *

Ten Tableaux by Edward Kienholz, Ica Gallery, Nash House, The Mall, London, SW1, to July 18.

There are those who would say these ten tableaux by the American sculptor have nothing to do with art; others who would say that they reach the very center of contemporary art. I hold the latter view. Although they take as their subjects specific times, places and people—for example, a Las Vegas whorehouse, the back seat of a Dodge automobile, a well-known Los Angeles bar—their application is terrifying and universal. Kienholz lays bare the nerve ends of American society. Not a pretty sight, but one which cannot fail to move and cause second thoughts.

* * *

Philippe Mora, Clytie Jessop Gallery, 271 Kings Rd., London SW3, to July 17.

Joker Mora, film director, painter, draftsman and writer, has put together "A Modest Exhibition of Paintings in Full Color in Extremely Good Taste." His two qualities are great ability and a delightful sense of the playfulness of life. So that in "The Goose Has Upset the Boy," a pastel arrangement much like an enlarged detail from a Kate Greenaway illustration, the goose which appears to be wolfing down the fretting child's crust of bread is clearly the fattest and flittest of the flock, and is most likely to end up on the dinner table. "The Orient and the Accident" plays upon the traditional Chinese and Japanese responses to the calamitous—laughter and polite sangfroid. And "Puzzle for the Really Fine Art Society" is a giant series of rebuses, which, when solved, spell out a completely fatuous message. Altogether a most refreshing show.

* * *

Elephant Skull, Marlborough Graphics, 17-18 Old Bond St., London W1.

About three summers ago, Julian and Juliette Huxley gave an elephant skull to Henry Moore. After much contemplation he used this huge cranium as the subject of a series of drawings and etchings, recently published by Gérald Cramer in Switzerland. The series has already been shown at the Galerie Cramer in Geneva and at the Musée Rodin in Paris. Together with the skull and a number of the drawings, they are currently on view at Marlborough Fine Art. In October and November of this year the exhibition will be on view at the Munich Pinakothek and from November through January, 1972, at the New York Museum of Modern Art.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Masson, Hermann, Editeur, 156 Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6, to July 13.

An important collection of drawings by André Masson that points up the artist's peculiar inventiveness, his graphic variety and his sometimes dated but authentic surrealism.

* * *

Mühl, Galerie André Pacitti, 174 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to July 8.

Mühl's landscapes are done with broad areas of varied color and convey a pleasant and somewhat bland effect. The works are mostly large and have a firm decorative quality.

* * *

Marino Marini, Galerie du XXe Siècle, 14 Rue des Canettes, Paris 6, to July 12.

This exhibition is devoted to the engravings of Marino Marini published since 1969. Marini's usual subject matter appears—the familiar horse and rider—perhaps more loosely done and with less tension than in his earlier work.

* * *

Zitman, Galerie Dina Vierny, 36 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to July 14.

Dutchman Cornelis Zitman lives in Venezuela, on a Caribbean island inhabited by a population of mixed Indian and Negro descent. As a sculptor he has taken his models from the people about him and produced a series of bronzes and drawings that are a curious blend of the anecdotal and of formal experimentation. They are at once ingenious and bizarre because of this, and the occasional touch of humor comes over rather weightily once it is cast in bronze. He has good command of his medium.

* * *

Jephan de Villiers, Galerie de l'Université, 52 Rue de Bassano, Paris 8, to July 13.

De Villiers makes a human-bodied idol of the fly in this exhibition of sculptures and various objects. His way of handling the material shows reminiscences of Giacometti. The defect in his work is that he is over-eclectic or at least has not found a unifying factor although he has an imaginative capacity.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Groop, Trifalco, 22A Via del Vantaggio, Rome, until July 17.

This small, intelligent showing points to the future where figurative painters are searching within the canvas again and find no end of new expression. A small oil by Guiotto, of a breathing spring sky, seen from cool, contrasting indoor darkness, is one of the best, but there are other very good realistic examples by Bufacchi, De Mattis, Governatori, Verrusio, Vespignani, Salatino and others.

* * *

Jack Simcock, Fante di Spade, 254 Via Ripetta, Rome, through July 15.

Chimneys, roofs and lacey tree-tops stand out flint-gray against wintry skies. This moody, misty farm country is painted with a forlorn face in the foreground here and there, giving an extra dimension to these romantic regional oils of England.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

"A Vase of Flowers," by William van Aelst, on view at the Brian Koetser Gallery in London.

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— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
18¼	13	AbcuF	.50g	22	16	16	16	16	
85⅝	63½	AbttLb	1.10	231	65⅞	66½	65½	66¼	+ ¾
60	45¼	ACF	Id 2.40	536	56	56½	55⅝	56	
17½	13	AcmeCles	.80	7	12¼	13½	13½	13½	— ½
58¼	42½	Acme Mkt	.2b	20	57¾	57¾	57½	57½	— ¼
14g6	12¼	AdmEx	.76g	11	13⅛	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Ad Mil	.20	16	12¾	13¼	12½	2½	— ⅛
21	8	Admi		99	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
42½	45⅛	AetLife	1.60	169	59⅜	59⅝	58¾	59¾	+ ⅜
51⅛	39¼	AetLf	pf 2	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
52⅝	40	Aleo	Ic	15	43⅛	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
22¼	20½	Aleo	Ic w	5	22	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅛
57¾	44⅞	A Pd	.20b	1	53	55	55	55	— ⅛
26½	20¾	gRed	.40g	39	25¾	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	15⅜	AI	G 1.10	99	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝	8
46	28¾	AlbetC	.32	47	30⅞	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
24¾	21⅜	Alc Alum	1	53	21⅞	22⅛	2⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	17½	glcSid	.30	37	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	12½	AlfAmLF	.24g	40	14⅜	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅛
18½	11¼	Alleg Cp	.10g	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
32½	23	AllegLud	.40	32	23¼	22½	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
45⅜	37¼	AllegLud	pf 2	8	38½	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	19½	AllegPw	1.36	105	23	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅜	Allied	C 1.20	115	31⅝	32⅛	31¾	31⅜	— ⅜
38⅜	26¼	Alld M	.48	9	37¾	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
28⅝	23	AlldMil	.75	16	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
21⅜	16	Allied	Pd .68	8	17	17	17	17	
27¾	26⅜	Allied51	1.40	14	25⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅜
10	8½	Allied	Supe	20	8¼	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
19⅜	13¾	AllC	.15g	75	14	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
27½	18¼	AllgAut	.60	26	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝	
19⅜	15	Alp P	Cem	8	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17¼	— ⅛
70	56¼	Alc	1.80	54	62¼	62¼	62	62	— ¼
21¼	25⅜	AmISug	1.60	26	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
16½	11½	AMBAC	.50	23	14¾	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
25½	21¾	Ame E	1.20	6	22½	22⅜	22⅛	22½	
44⅝	39¼	Am E	pf2.60	1	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ½
71½	45¼	AmHs	.15d	66	70¾	70⅜	69⅜	70⅛	— ⅛
157¼	95¼	AmreH	pf2.50	14	155	155	153	154½	— 2½
25	16	AlSke	.15g	5	21¼	21½	21	21	— ⅛
48	25	AmBdcf	1.20	71	45¼	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
45¾	34⅝	Am C	2.20	217	25½	35¾	25	25½	+ ⅛
29½	25	A C	pf1.75	12	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
10⅛	7	Am Camet		34	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	21⅜	ACySug	1.40	11	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	17½	Am Dril	1	2	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
49¾	28¾	ADITel	.20g	181	48½	49	48½	48⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Am DulVel		13	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
32⅞	27⅜	AmElPw	1.70	303	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ¼
14⅜	5¾	Am Exp	Id	24	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
62	25	Am Expnf		2700	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
28	24½	AGBdF	.97g	9	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
34½	27⅜	A GI	pf1.80	12	31⅛	31¼	31¼	31½	— ⅛
14½	8¾	Am HI	.40	2	11½	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
79⅜	70	A Hme	1.72	122	77	77¾	76⅞	77⅜	— ⅜
118¾	104¼	A Hme	pf 2	1	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅛
38⅞	30⅜	Am Hd	.96	103	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	13	Amlnv	.25g	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
38	25⅜	g	medcl	12	46	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	
37¾	32	A	MfCix	1.40	56	24	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
106⅞	89¼	A	MfCix	pf 4	3	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
43½	36	AMIG	2.30	82	37⅜	38⅛	37½	37⅝	+ ½
65½	41½	A REDv	.0ag	111	53¼	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅜	Am	Set	.72	27	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
25¾	23¼	Am	Sp	.60b	x79	31	31	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
¶ 11-32	1	3-32	AmSp							
28¾	23⅜	A Smelt	1.90	113	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
53⅞	41¾	AmSoAir	.70	36	44⅜	45½	44⅜	45	+ ⅝
		AmSAfr	fn.70	1	44	44	44	44	
32½	19¾	Am Stand	.40	99	22	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
91	73¼	A Std	pf4.75	8	73¾	74¼	73¾	74	— ⅛
27¾	22½	Am Sterl	.40	45	25	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
12½	8¼	AT&T	wi	294	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
53½	44	Am	T&T	2.60	1156	45¾	45⅝	45	45½	— ⅛
3⅝	⅛	AmT&T	rt	4898	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
57⅜	55¼	Am TT	pf wi	306	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55½	— ⅛
17	12	AWatWk	.60	22	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅜	AW	4.1pf	1.43	2500	23	23	23	+ ⅛
23	17⅛	Ameron	.60	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
14¼	10⅛	Ametek	.60a	57	15¼	16⅛	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
40	27⅞	AMF	Inc .90	302	39¼	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	34½	Amtac	.60	50	37⅛	36	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
73¼	54	AMP	Inc .44	48	71⅛	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅜
10¼	7½	AmpPgh	.27g	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
25⅜	16½	Ampex	Corp	127	19½	19½	18¾	19¼	— ⅛
45	34⅛	Amstar	1.70	42	39½	39½	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
38¾	29½	Amsted	1.60	11	36½	36¾	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	6	Amiel	.20	48	6½	8½	6½	6¼	
23¾	18⅜	Anaconda	1	158	18⅞	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
40	33	Anch Hock	1	102	33½	35½	35	35	— 1½
23	16⅜	Ancorp	.48b	11	17½	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
47¼	36⅛	And CVLAY	Vtg	¾		15¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
13½	13¼	ApacheCp	.25	5	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
36⅜	23¾	ApcoO	1.20f	69	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	10⅛	Apco Cp	.16	66	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
25⅞	20	APL	Corp	11	24¼	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
22	17½	APL	pf C1.06	6	21	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	15¼	APL	pf B.50	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
142⅛	117	ARA	Svc 1.06	37	148⅛	142	140	142	+2
26¼	15¾	Arcata	.87g	36	17½	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	33	ArcoIaN	pf 2	4	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34½	+ ⅛
43	33	Arch Dan	1	27	44	43	43	43¾	— ⅜
25	19¾	Arlc	PSt 1.08	29	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
13	7¾	Arlans	O.5lr	27	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
18⅛	12	Arlen	RltyOs	75	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅛	17¼	Armco	Sll 1	101	17⅞	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
30	26¼	Armc	pf 2.10	9	27¼	27½	27	27½	— ¼
65¾	54	Armr	pf4.75	2300	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¾
36⅝	31½	Armst	Ck .80	68	33½	36	33½	35¾	+ ¾
48	33½	Arm	Ru 1.60	8	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
24¼	17¾	Aro	Corp .90	23	20⅛	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
36½	25	Arvin	Ind 1	14	35¾	32¼	32	32¼	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅜	Ashld	Oil 1.20	91	23⅞	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
59	46	Ashld	pf2.40	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Assd	Brew	6	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
57½	40	Assd	DG .30	70	52¼	52⅞	52	52⅜	— ⅛
14—	9½	Assd	Transp	21	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21¾	13⅜	Athlone	.10g	11	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
25½	20½	AtlCyEl	1.36	27	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21½	— ⅜
78¼	61¼	All	Richfld 2	100	72	72⅜	71¼	72	
61	51½	AllRch	pf3.75	2190	52½	53	5	½	52⅝	+
130⅛	105¼	Atl Rich	pf3	88	121½	121½	121	121½	— 2
59¾	49⅝	AllRch	pf2.80	8	54½	54¼	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
37⅜	22½	Allas	Chem 1	6	36⅛	36⅛	36	36⅛	
3½	2⅜	Allas	Corp	35	3	3¼	3	3	
14¼	8¾	ATD	Inc .08a	16	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
64¾	43⅜	Autom	Data	8	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅜	Aulomtn	Ind	24	8¾	8½	8¼	8½	
18	12½	Avco	Corp	58	13¾	13⅝	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
5½	3½	Avco	Cp wt	27	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾	
45	37¼	Avco	pf3.20	19	39⅜	39⅜	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
35⅞	30½	Avery	Pd .20	33	31¾	31⅞	31½	31⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Avnet	In .07g	98	12¼	12½	12¼	13⅛	+ ⅜
77	45	Avnet	pf2.50	1	65	65	65	65	+5
112	82¼	Avon	Pd 1.30	74	110⅝	111¼	110⅝	110½	+ ⅛
23½	14¼	AztecOil	1.20f	70	22⅜	22⅜	22	22¼	— ¼

B

42⅜	22	BabckW	.50	273	41¼	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
42	25⅝	BalcrOlT	.70	47	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
34⅜	28	Balt	GE 1.82	242	31¼	31½	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
72½	59¾	Balt	pf B4.50	2240	62	62	62	63½	+2
15	7½	Bangor	Punt	5	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
39	25¾	Bk	ofCal 1.34	10	28½	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
32	41	Bank	of NY 2	7	41⅜	41¾	41¼	41⅜	
72½	53¾	Bank	Tr 2.84	53	53¾	53¾	53	53¾	— ⅛
55	43¾	BarberOil	1	6	49⅜	50½	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
59⅞	44	Bard	CR .25a	30	56⅞	56⅝	56¼	56¾	— ⅛
14⅜	10⅜	Basic	Inc .80	29	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	11¼	Batos	Mfg	7	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
24½	15⅜	Bates	Mf pf 1	3	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	22¾	Bathlnd	.20	48	34½	34½	34	34½	
147	46⅜	BauschL	.80	424	123⅞	126⅜	122	126	+2
33⅜	25½	Baxl	Lab .11	301	32⅜	33⅜	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	9¾	Bayk	Cig .50	17	10½	10½	10	10½	
52¾	40¼	Bearings	1	16	49½	49½	49⅛	49½	+ ⅛
42¾	34⅝	BeatFds	1.16	92	42¼	42½	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
108	92	Beat	Fds pf 4	1	107½	107½	187½	107½	+ ½
46⅛	26⅝	Beckman		30	3	38¾	38¾	38⅝	— ⅛
47	23¼	Bect	Dick .20	137	35½	35½	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
12	8	BeechAir	.00	17	17¾	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
15	7⅝	Beech	Crk	2100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	14½	BelcoPet	.50b	78	18	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
29¼	23½	Belden	1.60	1	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	18¼	Beldnol	.60b	9	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	
53	32¼	Bell	How .60	15	49	49	48½	48¾	— ½
15⅜	9¼	Bell	thrcon	27	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	16	Bemis	Co .40	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
48½	25½	Bendix	1.00	166	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	— ¾
64¾	48¼	Benefic	pf 3	10	64	64	64	64	— ¼
64⅜	51¼	BenefiCp	1.60	46	55½	56	55⅜	56	+1
99½	80½	Benefl	pf4.30	1	88	88	88	88	
35¾	31	Benfl	Spf 2.50	z20	31¾	31¾	31⅛	21¾	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Bensuer		59	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅜	7¾	Berkey	Pho	62	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	20¼	Beth	Stl 1.20	321	22⅜	23	22½	23	— ⅛
39⅞	29⅛	Big	Three .52	x43	9¼	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
77½	56	Black	Dk .88	82	77½	78	77	77½	+ ⅜
24¾	16	BlairJhn	.48	14	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	50 2
28⅛	20	Bliss	Laug 1	3	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝	
35½	30½	Block	HR .24	103	31	31	31	31¼	— 1
78½	53¾	Blue	Bell 1.20	17	68¼	69¼		67⅜	68
21½	14	Bobbie	Brks	1	15½	15½		15½	15⅞ + ½
25¼	14⅜	Boeing	Co .40	104	20½	20⅝		19½	20 + ½
49⅞	25½	BoisCas	.25b	267	28	28		27⅛	27½ — ⅜
16½	8	Bond	Ind	18	15½	15¼		15	15½
30⅜	24⅞	Borden	1.20	434	27	27⅝		26½	26¾ + ⅛
32¼	25⅛	BorgWar	1.25	45	28⅝	29¼		28½	29 + ⅛
13¾	8⅞	Borman	.10p	29	9¾	9¾		9¾	9¾ + ⅛
48⅜	35½	BoeEdis	2.36	x39	36½	37¼		36⅛	37¼ + ⅛
115¾	185	Bos	Ed pf8.88	y100	109¾	109¼		109½	109¾ + ¼

C

50¾	48¾	Cabot	Cp .70	6	47½	47¾		47½	
13⅝	9	Cadence	Ind	7	8¼	8¼		8¼	
19⅜	7¾	Cal	Finanl	14	7¾	7¾		7¾	
16⅜	10	Callahn	Mng	56	13	15⅜		12¾	13⅜ + ⅜
35	26	CampRLk	.45	12	27¼	27½		27	27½ + ⅛
35⅞	29⅜	Camp	Sp 1.10	620	35	35½		34½	35⅜ + ⅛
9	6¾	Cdn	Brew .40	1	7	7		7	7 — ⅛
78½	63½	CdnPac	3.25g	8	67¾	68¼		67⅜	68¼ + ⅜
19½	14¾	CanalR	1.20	1	17¾	17¾		17¾	17⅞
40⅛	28	Cap	C Bdclg	472	46¼	47¾		46¼	47¾ + 1½
79¾	48¼	Carbrun	1.50	70	63½	63½		63	63¼
19⅞	14½	Carlisle	.60	6	15¾	15¾		15¾	15⅝ — ⅛
72	60½	CarolC&Oh	5	z300	68	68		68	68
29⅞	22½	Caro	Pfd 1.46	x135	24½	24½		24½	24½ — ⅛
24⅞	19¾	Carp	Tec 1.20	29	20⅜	30⅜		19¾	19¾ — ⅛
40⅜	32½	CarrierCp	.60	54	36¾	36½		36¼	36⅜ — ⅛
		CarrGen	n	5	17	17½		16¾	17¼
19½	14¾	CartWal	.40b	25	16½	16⅝		16⅜	16⅝
27	17⅜	CasileCke	.68	30	19	19		18½	18⅝
54⅛	42¼	CaterTr	1.40	181	48½	48⅝		48⅜	48⅝
7½	4½	CCI	Corp	14	5⅛	5⅛		5⅛	5⅛
24¼	16⅝	CCI	Cp pf1.25	1	18¼	18¼		18¼	18½ + ⅛
51	18¼	Ceco	Corp .90	9	29½	29⅝		20	29 — ½
78⅝	62⅛	CelaneseCp	2	63	75¼	75¼		74⅛	75¼ + ¼
65⅜	57½	Celan	pfA4.50	1	58	58		58	58
51½	36¾	Celco	Ins .60	1	46	46		45	45¾ — ⅛
27	20¾	CentAul	1.40	x13	21¼	21¼		21	21 — ⅛
29½	23¼	CenIlILt	1.56	26	25¾	25¾		25½	25¾
69	61	CnIllLt	pf4.50	z20	63	63		63	63
22⅝	18¼	CenIlPS	1.20	39	19½	19½		19½	19¾ + ⅛
26⅞	21⅜	CenILaEl	1	87	24½	24½		23⅞	24½
27¼	18	CenMPw	1.20	x13	18¼	18⅜		18⅛	18⅞
51⅞	43½	CentSWsl	2	123	49⅜	49¾		49	49
27¾	22½	Cent	Soya 1	28	25½	25¾		25¼	25½ — ⅛
22⅝	17	CenTalUt	.90	18	19¼	19⅜		19½	19⅝ + ⅛
19⅜	14⅞	Cerro	Cp .80	33	15⅜	15⅜		15⅛	15⅜
34½	23½	Cert-teed	.80	15	29⅝	30¼		29⅝	30¼ + ⅜
28⅜	17½	CessnaAir	.90	12	24½	24½		24	24½ — ⅜
25⅛	17¾	CFI	Sll .80a	3	21	21		20½	20½ — ⅜
9	5	Chadbrn	Inc	3	5¼	5¼		5	5
7¼	5⅜	Chadbn	pf .46	1	5¾	5¾		5½	5¾ + ⅛

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37½	29½	ChampS	1.20	36	30½	37	36⅛	36¾	— ⅛
44⅛	25	Charter	NY 2	32	35⅛	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
61¾	48½	ChaseManh	2	770	49	49¾	48⅝	49¾	+ ⅛
54¾	32¼	ChsMT	1.73g	56	52⅝	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
29	23½	Checker	Mot	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
18¾	7⅝	Chelsea	.24	11	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12¾	
30⅝	20	Chemetron	1	15	21½	21½	21⅛	21½	
70⅜	55	ChemNY	2.88	131	56¾	57½	56½	57	+ ½
38½	29½	ChesVa	1.40	1	36½	36½	36½	36½	
67⅜	53	Ches	Ohio 4	33	60⅜	61⅜	60¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
57⅜	44½	Chesbsh	1.04	10	14	54½	54	5⅜	+ ½
q81⅝	59	10w2	ChiMill	SPP	33	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14g68	1
36	12½	Chi	Mil SP pf	26	21½	32⅝	21½	32	+ ½
45¼	26	ChiPneuT	2	5	40⅜	40⅜	40½	40¾	— ⅛
26	1⅝	ChiRIP	ct UP	20	19	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
25½	1.5⅛	wch	RI ctNW		24	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+
12½	8	ChocFoll	.10d	256	12	7	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
9⅝	6¾	Chris	Craft	56	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
20½	14½	ChrisCft	cvpf	2	15	15	15	15	+ ½
24⅜	18	Chromall	.60	24	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
33⅜	24½	Chrysir	.60	292	27	27½	26⅝	27	— ⅛
14¾	12¼	Chrysler	wt	78	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
84½	65¼	CIQ	Mtg .99g	65	20½	21	20½	21	+
25½	20⅜	CinnBell	1	30	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+
29½	24	Cin	n GE 1.56	38	25½	V	¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
122⅛	114½	CinG	pf1.30	z100	116½	1	½	116½	116½	116½
75	67	CinG	pf4.75	z40	78	70	70	70	+ ½
64	57	CinGE	pf 4	z00	61	61	61	58	— 1½
47¼	40⅝	CIT	Finl 2	77	42⅜	42⅝	42½	42⅝	— ⅜
49⅜	41½	CitiesSvc	2.20	345	42¾	43	42¾	43⅛	— ⅛
25g3	17⅞	City	Inv .50	177	22	22½	21⅞	22	
43¾	31	CityInv	pf B2	44	39	39	38⅞	39¾	— ⅛
46¾	21	Clark	Eq 1.40	42	46½	47	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅜	Clark	Oil .40	31	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
79½	57	Clev	Cli 1.80	1	66½	66½	66⅛	66½	— ⅜
42⅜	33⅜	CleveIIII	2.24	74	37¼	37⅜	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	6½	Clev	Pllt spl	40	7	7	7	7	
45½	33¼	Clorox	.50g	26	45	45¾	44⅝	45	
27¼	20	CluettPea	1	12	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	21½	— ⅛
20¼	16	CluettP	pf 1	2	16¼	16¾	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	17½	CNA	Finl .50	77	23	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
92⅞	24	CNA	oil A1.10	158	30¼	30½	29⅝	30	
52⅝	45¼	Coast	St Gas	73	52⅛	52⅜	52	52⅜	— ⅛
62⅝	50	CoastGas	pf1.19	1	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
105	01¾	CocaCol	1.56	69	104	104	103½	103¾	+ ⅛
44½	25⅛	Coca	Bttg .60	56	41¾	42¾	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅜
25	22⅝	CaldwBk	.20e	10	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
33⅜	31¼	Colecoln	.08b	20	32½	32¾	32¼	32¼	
60⅞	43¼	Cole	Pal 1.40	92	46

EEC Seen Nearing Monetary Reform Pact

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, July 2 (WP).—The six EEC states are expected to adopt a joint approach to monetary reforms before the Sept. 26 annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, a part of a deal that would lead to the end of the deutsche mark float.

This became clear today at the end of a two-day meeting of EEC finance ministers. Although they failed to reach final accord on a three-pronged package deal, the widespread view was that an overall agreement would emerge before the IMF meeting.

The important financial package would include an "arsenal" of controls on the Eurodollar market—pushed by France—some kind of commitment by West Germany for an early end to the mark float, and an agreement by the Six to widen their exchange rate margins beyond the 1 percent on either side of dollar parity currently imposed by IMF rules.

Greater exchange rate flexibility has long been urged on his market partners—and especially on a reluctant France—by West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller. At the meeting yesterday, Mr. Schiller spoke of increased margins of up to 3.5 percent either side of dollar parity.

Borrowing Controls

Meanwhile, Mr. Schiller announced today that he would introduce draft legislation in the West German parliament after the summer recess that would require corporations to deposit money in a frozen account, probably with the central bank, in direct proportion to the amount they borrow abroad.

This is designed to control corporate use of the Eurodollar market, thereby helping to limit the kind of short-term and inflationary capital inflows that caused the Bonn government to "float" the mark in May.

The Six's failure to agree today on the vital monetary package was due to continuing French refusal to commit itself to greather exchange rate flexibility.

However, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in a significant departure from traditional French policy, did accept it in principle.

On the issue of an early return of the DM to a fixed parity, for which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was pressing, Mr. Schiller reiterated today his earlier position that Bonn would agree to end the float "in due time"—he spelled out the three words in English—after a change in the IMF exchange rate rules.

Insiders here were looking to Tuesday's summit meeting between President Georges Pompidou and Chancellor Willy Brandt in Bonn to advance the possible Franco-German deal.

One element of a package cited by many market officials here is a West German agreement to peg the DM at a revalued rate of up to 5 percent higher than the old parity of 3.66 DM to the dollar—almost where it is now on the foreign exchange markets.

Bundesbank in Market

FRANKFURT, July 2 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank sold nearly $150 million today for 3.500 to 3.5002 deutsche marks per dollar, dealers reported. It was the second time this week that the central bank showed in the market as a dollar seller. The bulk of today's sales were at 3.5, the lowest yet in the Bundesbank's dollar sales.

VW Elects Labor Board

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Shareholders of Volkswagenwerk elected yesterday ten new members of its 21-man supervisory board on which government and labor-oriented representatives hold a clear majority.

The supervisory board controls the executive board, with power to hire and fire executive board members, including chairman Kurt Lotz.

The new board members were elected with an 89.5 percent majority. This was expected because the Bonn government and the state government of Lower Saxony, both dominated by labor-oriented Social Democrats, hold the overwhelming number of Volkswagen proxies.

Independent shareholders fiercely contested the election. One said increasing labor and government influence in VW amounted "to a takeover by the Left" of Germany's largest company.

The new board comprises four federal and state officials, seven labor representatives and ten newly-elected representatives of enterprise. Of the latter group, two are clearly linked to labor: Walter Hesselbach, who is chairman of the labor-owned Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft, and Horst Rheinfels, who supports labor's move for codetermination in management.

Codetermination exists only in the coal and steel industry—imposed by British occupation authorities in 1951 to end the influence of reactionary industrialists.

Attempts to extend codetermination to other industries have been strongly opposed by industry, the opposition Christian Democrats and the Free Democratic party, partners of the Social Democrats in the Bonn government.

VW insiders said the next move to be expected is that the supervisory board will impose a labor manager on the company's executive board. Under rules of codetermination, such a labor manager is a mandatory institution on management boards of the coal and steel companies.

Japan Earns Giant Surplus In Payments

Rises to $1.183 Billion After Year-Ago Deficit

TOKYO, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Japan's payments surplus totaled a record $1.183 billion in May, compared with a deficit of $78 million a year earlier and a surplus of $421 million in April, the Finance Ministry said today.

May's total doubled the previous record monthly net inflow of $529 million in March. The ministry attributed the gain to another large trade surplus, to heavy net investment in Japanese securities by foreigners and to advance payments for Japanese exports by foreign importers, who fear the yen may be revalued.

Exports in May rose to $1.885 billion from $1.469 billion n year earlier, and imports totaled $1.305 billion, up from $1.272 billion in May 1970. The surplus of $580 million was an increase from $197 million a year earlier. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, there was a trade surplus of $688 million, surpassing the previous record $630 million in March.

Short-term capital transactions registered a surplus of $239 million in May, up from $43 million a year earlier. This reflected export pre-payments.

Errors and omissions showed a surplus of $384 million, compared with a $15 million surplus in May 1970. The ministry did not explain the sizable increase.

Long-term capital transactions registered a net inflow of $139 million, compared with a deficit of $179 million a year earlier.

A large amount of foreign money was invested in stocks and bonds following the May monetary crisis this year, while last year there was a sizable outflow following a severe decline in Tokyo stock prices in April 1970.

U.K. Currency Reserves Reach Record in June

LONDON, July 2 (AP).—Britain's reserves of gold and foreign currency rose for the eighth straight month in June to reach a new peak of £1.508 million ($3.619 billion), the Treasury announced today.

The rise totaled £40 million and followed a £43 million increase in May.

The June increase was recorded after repayment of £31 million in foreign debts, the Treasury said.

The steady rise in the nation's monetary reserves caused hardly a ripple in the London foreign exchange and stock markets. The pound sterling held steady through the day at $2.4191.

Nissan Raises Prices

TOKYO, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Nissan Motor Co. said today it will raise prices on all vehicles exported to the United States by 5 percent from September.

OECD Sees America As a Capital Importer

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 2 (NYT).—A secret working paper of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) sees the United States as a capital importing country by 1975, a role that is usually played by the poorer nations of the world.

If the forecast were to prove correct—and U.S. officials do not agree that it will—there would be unfortunate effects for the less developed countries. And the effects on the United States would not necessarily be healthy.

The poor countries would no longer be getting U.S. aid. And since they cannot generate savings the way the United States can, they would run far short of capital for development.

But the United States would not be helped by the trend either, because it would mean an under-utilization of its productive capacity.

The OECD staff study, known as Medium-Term Trends, was prepared for a meeting July 8-9 here of Working Party No. Three, a group of monetary officials from the ten richest countries who periodically discuss balance-of-payments problems.

The point of the report is frankly to shock. For if the forecasts are borne out, there would be a complete misallocation of world resources.

The blame is placed squarely on U.S. balance-of-payments deficits. The study estimates their growing magnitude through the mid-1970s and attempts to portray the broader economic as well as social meaning behind them.

Report Criticized

U.S. officials criticize the report because it does not take into account possible changes in U.S. policy. The official view is that there will be an improvement in the U.S. inflation trend that will have important consequences on the balance of payments as the decade progresses. Nor does the study take into account the balance-of-payments effects of the possible end of the Vietnam war, U.S. officials say.

Nevertheless, the Americans concede the exercise is useful because it shows where things are headed if no corrective action is taken.

The study looks at what is known as the current account of the U.S. balance of payments. This embraces most everything the nation spends and receives abroad but does not include the movements of volatile short-term capital nor transfers of long-term capital by corporations.

The view of the OECD economists is pessimistic. They see continued trade deterioration by the United States weighing down the accounts so that the traditional current surplus the United States has enjoyed will be dragged into deficit by the end of this year.

And they see a further worsening of the current accounts deficit by 1975, estimating the magnitude at roughly the size of foreign aid payments the United States makes annually—or about $2 billion to $3 billion.

The clear implication of the study is that some form of parity change is necessary to correct the imbalances.

Hitachi Profit Drops 7.3 Pct.

TOKYO, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi's consolidated profits fell 7.3 percent to $140 million in the year ended March 31 from $151 million the previous year, the company said today.

Earnings were equal to $4.69 per American Depository Share (one ADS equals 30 common shares), down from $5.34 per ADS.

Consolidated sales rose 16.4 percent to $3.328 billion from $2.858 billion a year earlier.

The company attributed the profit decline to the effects of Japan's economic slowdown and to a nationwide consumer boycott of household electronics products in the second half of the past year.

An official said that although consumer products sales rose, profit margins fell as the boycott forced the company to reduce prices.

Orders received during the year rose 19 percent to $4 billion, and the backlog on March 31 was 2.39 billion, up 39 percent from a year earlier.

In a related development, the Tax Administration Agency reported combined profits of major Japanese enterprises for the half-year ended March 31 dropped from the preceding term for the first time in six years.

The agency said the declared incomes of 1,479 firms capitalized at 100 million yen ($277,777) or more fell 3.5 percent to 1,176.4 billion yen ($3.267 billion), reflecting the business slowdown during the six-month period.

Combined sales, however, rose 4.8 percent from the previous period to 28,905.4 billion yen ($80.292 billion) the agency said.

Profit declines were reported by the firms in 15 different industries including mining, paper and pulp, steel, nonferrous metals and electric machinery.

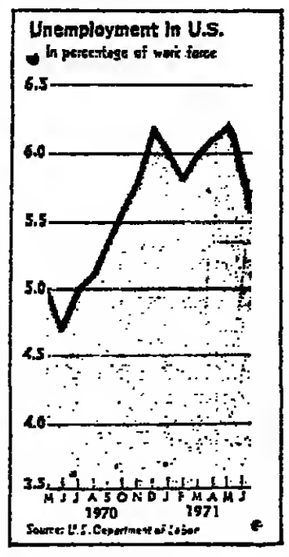
Profits increased in eight other business lines including banking, transport, communication and oil refining.

Delay Forecast On Lockheed Bill

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuters).—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield D., Mont., said today he could not see Congress passing a broadened bill helping finance the ailing Lockheed Aircraft Corp. until at least September.

The delay would mean the Aug. 8 deadline publicly set by the British government for a decision on financing for Lockheed's Tri-Star airbus with Rolls-Royce engines would not be met.

Sen. Mansfield said, "There will be no bill passed by Aug. 8 as I see it."



Jobless Rate In U.S. Drops

WASHINGTON, July 2 (Reuters).—The seasonally adjusted June unemployment rate fell to 5.6 from 6.2 percent in May, the Labor Department reported today.

At 5.6 percent, the June ratio was the lowest since October 1970.

The Bureau of Labor statistics said, "These declines may be somewhat overstated because of the seasonal adjustment procedures and because more young workers than usual were still in school during the survey week."

The actual number of unemployed persons soared in the month to 5.49 million from 4.394 million in May. But the total labor force rose to 87.784 million in the month from 85.954 million.

Labor Secretary James Hodgson told a White House press conference the administration believes that by the middle of next year unemployment will be "down below 5 percent and approaching 4.5 percent."

Company Reports

Diamond International

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	126.59	118.22
Profits (millions)	8.45	8.7
Per Share	0.72	0.74
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	246.56	232.57
Profits (millions)	16.61	17.01
Per Share	1.42	1.45

General Tire & Rubber

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	255.6	264.1
Profits (millions)	12.17	13.99
Per Share	0.84	0.57
First half		
Revenue (millions)	485.8	484.7
Profits (millions)	19.1	17.23
Per Share	1.00	0.91

Great Atlantic & Pacific

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	1,369.4	1,419.5
Profits (millions)	11.54	12.25
Per Share	0.46	0.49

Wall Street Prices Dip In Very Slow Trading

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices finished on a mixed note today as trading fell below 10 million shares on the eve of the long Independence Day holiday.

The turnover of 9.96 million shares marked the slowest session of 1971, with the exception of Monday's small-paced volume of 9.81 million shares.

In contrast, daily volume averaged 13.8 million shares in June and 18.94 million during the first six months.

The expectation of a general increase in the prime rate of commercial banks also tended to put a damper on market activity.

The Dow Jones industrial average dipped 2.84 to 890.18. It ended the week with a gain of 13 1/2, mainly reflecting the strong markets on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Volume Leader

RCA Corp., the volume leader, eased 5/8 to 35 5/8. After the market close yesterday, when the stock fell 1 3/4, RCA labelled as "completely untrue" the rumors that it intends to sell off its computer division at a large loss.

Warner-Lambert, the biggest point loser on the active roster, dropped 1 3/4 to 74 1/2. The drug and cosmetic concern had disclosed that the Federal Trade Commission plans to issue a formal complaint against its 1970 merger with Parke, Davis.

Gould Inc., was a market feature, climbing 2 1/8 to 39 1/8. The company, formerly known as Gould National Batteries, said it has received an initial $150 million contract from the Defense Department to produce Mark 48 torpedoes. Officials noted that the long-term program eventually could total $1.5 billion in contracts to the prime contractor and subcontractors.

American Telephone slipped 1 3/8 to 45 1/4, while General Motors edged up 1/8 to 79 1/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices edged higher in light trading. The index gained 0.03.

Markets Closed

All U.S. stock exchanges will be closed on Monday, July 5, in observance of Independence Day, which falls this year on Sunday.

Two Banks Raise Prime Rate to 6 From 5.5 Percent

PHILADELPHIA, July 2 (AP-DJ).—Two banks here raised their prime lending rates to 6 from 5 1/2 percent today.

The two are Fidelity Bank, the nation's 44th largest bank, and Central Penn National, which is No. 143.

Later in the day, Western Pennsylvania National Bank and Central National Bank of Cleveland increased their rates also.

While a few of the smaller banks in the country have increased this key lending rate, the big money-center banks have remained quiet. Yesterday, however, First National City Bank of New York announced it was raising the rate it will pay for negotiable certificates of deposit as much as one-quarter percentage point to 5 3/8 to 6 percent, depending on maturity.

The move itself was no surprise as these rates generally follow money market rates. But the fact that Citibank announced the change was seen laying the groundwork for a boost in the prime rate.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
25¼	17	McLouth Sti	.44	16¾	19	16¼	19	+ ½
19¼	15¾	McNeil	.70	24	16	16	15½	15½— ½
23¼	15¼	Mead Corp	1	50	22	22	31½	21⅝+ ⅛
40	39	Mead pf$2.80		3	44	44	44	44 + ¼
44⅞	34⅝	MedusaC	1.20	150	41⅛	41⅛	40	40 —1½
11	4¾	MEI Co		10	7½	7½	7¾	7½	
58¾	40½	Melv Sho	.80	56	55	55⅝	54⅜	55⅝+ ⅜
135⅛	78	MercanS	1.40	3	127	127	125	125 —1
110½	94⅜	Merck	3.20	82	100½	100½	99¾	100 —1⅛
29⅛	15¾	Meredith	.70	15	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼+ ¾
53	38⅜	Mesa Pet	.10	17	52¾	53¼	52¼	52¼— ¼
106½	73¼	Mes sr pf2.20		5	90	99	99	99 +1
11	9⅛	MesabTr	.41g	40	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝	
25⅜	15½	MGM		5	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼— ⅛
29	17⅜	Metromd	.50	111	28½	29⅜	28½v	1⅛
65	54¾	MGIC Inv	.20	87	64	65	64	64⅞+ ⅞
18⅞	14⅛	Mich Gs Ut	1	6	15	15¼	15	15 — ¼
17⅜	13½	Mich Tube	1	6	14¼	14¼	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛
25⅝	12¾	Microdot	.20g	29	31⅝	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜
20¾	16½	MidConIT	.92	4	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+ ⅛
28⅝	23⅛	MidSUtil	1.02	122	25¾	25⅞	25¼	25⅜+ ⅛
35⅛	25¼	Midld R	1.40	34	29	29⅛	28¾	29¼
59⅛	43¾	MilesLbs	1.20	57	50⅝	50⅝	49¾	49¾— ⅛
38	21	Mill Brad	.60	17	37⅛	37⅝	26⅞	37⅝+ ⅛
2222⅛	95½	MinnMM	1.85	237	120½	120½	119	119 —2
22⅛	19⅛	MinnPL	1.30	5	21¼	21¼	21	21 — ⅛
123	130	MissnCp	2.40	z10	118¾	118¾	118⅜	118¾+ ¾
15⅜	12	MissRivr	.74	42	13⅛	13⅜	12⅛	12⅛+ ⅛
75⅞	62	MoPac A	5	1	66	66	66	66 + ⅜
30⅛	25¼	MP Cem	1.60	2	27½	27½	27½	27½
24⅛	17⅞	MoPubS	.80b	4	19¼	19¼	19½	19½— ⅛
60	50⅜	MobilOil	2.60	102	55¼	55¾	55	55⅜+ ⅛
36½	30¼	Mohas	1.10	33	35⅝	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛
47⅜	23½	Mohwk Data		67	35	35	34½	35
31⅜	16⅛	Molybd	.64t	24	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜— ⅛
23½	17¾	Monarch	.40	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
16½	10⅛	Monogm Ind		39	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛+ ⅜
61½	41½	Monro Eq	.80	4	60⅜	61⅛	60⅜	61⅛+ ⅛
48¼	32⅞	Monsani	1.80	208	46½	46¾	45⅞	46⅛+ ⅛
57⅜	46	Monsa pf	2.75	13	57¾	57¾	56¾	57¼
37	32¼	MontDUI	1.88	9	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½— ⅛
34⅞	30⅛	MontPw	1.68	14	31½	31¾	31½	31¾+ ⅛
13¾	10½	MONYM	.46g	16	12¼	12¼	12	12 — ⅛
17⅜	12½	Moor McCor		8	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
74⅛	62⅜	Morgan	2.72	102	68¼	68¾	68¼	68⅜ +1⅛
29⅜	23	Morse Sh	.75	343	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝— ⅛
40¼	31¼	MorNor	.80	31	32⅝	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞— ⅛
45¼	36½	MtFuel S	1.80	32	43¼	43⅜	43¼	43¼+ ⅛
24⅝	22½	MtStaTT	1.36	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅜	MSL Ind	.40	1	13	13	13	13 — ⅛
17½	8¾	Munford	.24	32	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅞+ ⅛
29	19¾	Munsingwr	1	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜+ ⅛
36¼	22¾	MurphyOi	1.20	3	33¼	33¼	32¾	33⅛+ ⅛
16⅜	10½	MrphIn	2.52t	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
40⅞	26½	Murph Oil	.68	113	32⅜	30⅝	32¼	33⅛+1½
107	85¼	MurpO pf	5.20	2	100	100	100	100 —1¾
38	15¼	MurryOh	.60	33	26½	27	26½	27 + ⅜
39⅛	35½	MyersL	.40g	19	37¾	37⅛	37½	37½— ¼

N

56½	48⅛	Nabisco	2.20	67	49⅛	49½	49¼	49⅞+ ⅝
55	42⅛	Nalco Ch	.80	17	52¼	52½	52¼	52⅛— ⅛
32⅛	18¾	Narco Sci	.60	15	25¼	26⅛	25½	26¼+ 1⅛
47⅛	28⅛	NashuaCo	.48	46	45	45	44¾	44⅝— ⅛
38½	16⅜	NatAirlin	.10p	187	32½	33	32½	32½— ⅛
28	20⅜	Nat Avie	.96g		4922½	22½	22	22 — ½
31½	25⅞	Nat Can	.45	13	26⅝	26¾	26½	26½
64½	47⅜	N Can pf	1.50	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞+ ⅛
49	37⅛	NatCshR	.72	149	45¾	46⅛	45¾	46 — ⅛
48¾	36½	Nat Chem	.20	15	45½	46	45½	46 + ½
39	18¼	NatCityL	.90	27	25	25⅜	25	25⅛+ ⅛
19⅜	15½	Nat Distil	.90	122	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½+ ⅛
24¼	22½	Nat Fuel	1.68	12	24⅜	24⅜	24	24⅛— ⅛
28½	19¾	Nat Genl	.20	23	24⅜	24⅞	24¼	24⅜+ ⅛
25½	20	Nat Gyp	1.05	69	22⅜	22⅜	22	22⅛— ⅛
23	14	Nat Homes		225	35	36	34	36 + 1½
9¼	5⅜	NatIndust		68	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
15½	11¾	NatInd pf	1.25	8	13⅜	13⅜	12½	13⅜+ ⅛
39⅞	31¼	N Jrnsl	1.16a	14	22⅜	33⅞	32⅝	33⅝+ ⅜
29⅜	21⅞	NatSvcIn	.56	60	27⅝	28	27⅜	27⅞— ½
51⅞	43⅜	NatSemic		47	50⅝	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞— ⅛
43⅜	31⅞	Nat Sland	.75	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
34	25⅞	NatStarch	.64	6	32¾	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞— ⅛
47	38½	Nat Steel	2.50	38	39	39½	39	39½+ ⅛
14¾	11⅛	Nat Tea	.80	17	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛
21½	9¾	NatUnEl	.22d	13	20	20	20	20
101⅜	53¼	Nalomas	.25	313	90⅝	92½	89⅛	91⅜+ 1½
23	16	Neptune	.40	7	18	18¼	17¾	17¾— ¼
42⅛	36	NevPow	1.24	19	42¼	42¼	41¾	42 — ⅛
23¼	16⅜	Newberry	1	2	19¾	19⅞	19¼	19⅞— ⅛
25½	22½	NEngEl	1.56	61	23¾	23¾	23	23½— ⅛
38⅝	32¼	NE TT	2.36	29	32½	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜— ⅛
40⅛	29½	Newhall	.20	38	34⅝	34⅝	34	34 — ⅜
39½	26	Newmnt	1.04	133	34¼	34⅝	34	34⅛+ ⅛
46⅜	36	Newmnt	1.04	133	34¼	34⅝	34⅛	34½+ ⅛
122	88⅜	Newmt pf	4.50	2	108	109	108	109 +1
25⅝	19⅜	NYHonRo	.40	4	30½	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛
36⅞	29	NYS EG	2.08	17	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30½
110	103½	NYSEI	pf6.80	z230	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞+ ⅜
10	15¼	Niag MP	1.10	97	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛+ ⅛
57½	48	Nia M of	3.90	z100	50	50	50	50
55	45	Nia M of	3.60	z10	47	47	47	47
52	44	Nia M of	3.40	z130	45	45	45	45
18⅜	15⅛	NiagShr	.94g	46	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½+ ⅛
25⅞	18½	NL Ind	1	99	19⅞	19⅞	19¼	19¾+ ⅛
84¾	66⅝	Norfolk W	5	128	77½	78	77⅜	78 + ⅛
35¾	23⅛	Norris Ind	1	13	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛— ⅛
26⅛	18½	NA Coal	.60	8	19	19⅛	19	19⅛— ⅛
29⅞	22¼	NoAM1	.04g	90	27½	27⅝	27½	27½
31⅞	23	No Am Phil	1	23	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜+ ⅛
29¾	19¾	NoAmRk	1.20	73	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛— ⅛
77½	60½	NoArK	pf4.75	3	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼— ⅛
27½	20	NoArK	pf1.35	5	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26⅜+ ⅛
15¾	12¾	Noeast Ut	.94	368	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+ ⅛
17⅜	14⅜	NorCenCp	.60	2	15½	15½	15½	15½
26¼	15	NorCent Ry		2400	16	16	15	15 — ⅛
29⅛	22½	NoIlGas	1.76	17	30	30⅛	30	30⅛+ ⅛
30⅝	29⅜	NoIlGs	pf1.90	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
32⅜	26¼	No In PS	1.32	27	27⅞	28⅛	27¾	28⅛+ ½
56⅝	47	NoNGas	2.60		32	48¼	48¼	47⅞	48 — ⅛
113	103	No NG	pf8.48	z20	105	105	105	105 + ½
89½	86	No NG	pf6.48	z50	89	89	89	89 + ½
29¼	25	NoSiaPw	1.7 0	52	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝— ⅛
11⅜	6⅛	Nothgte	.50g	19	9½	9⅝	9¼	9⅜+ ⅛
28⅜	19	Northrop	1	44	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅛— ⅛
29½	22⅛	Northp pf	1.45	1	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24½+ ⅛
36½	20⅝	NwsI Airl	.45	394	29½	29¾	29¼	29½+ ⅛
39½	33¾	NIIBanc	1.40	24	35½	35⅞	35¼	35¼
30¾	17⅛	Nowst Ind		313	30⅝	30¾	¾	30⅛	30⅜+ ⅛
19⅞	17⅛	Nrwst Ind	wt	312	20½	20¾	19½	20⅛+ ⅜
96⅛	60½	Nwrind	pfA5	12	94	94¾	93⅛	94¾+3⅛
96⅛	61½	Nwrind	pfC5	14	94	95	93	95 +1
75	48¾	Nwrind	pf4.20	15	72½	73	71½	73 +1½
89½	65	Nwst8¼W	2.20	12	76¾	77	76¾	77
35⅝	27⅛	Norton	1.50	15	32	32⅛	32	32⅛+ ⅛
53¼	47¼	Nort Simon		172	53¾	53⅞	53¼	53⅜
54⅝	45½	Nort S	pf1.60	11	54⅞	55¼	54⅝	55¼+ ¾
20¼	8¾	NVF	Co	5	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛

O

22¾	16	Oakite Pd	.80	7	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾+ ⅜
22¾	16⅝	OccidPI	1	657	16¾	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞+ ⅛
70⅛	54	OccidPet	pf 4	4	62	62	62	62 +2
70⅝	52½	OccidP	pf3.60	11	59¾	60	59⅝	60 +1
43½	31	OccidP	pf2.16	1	35	35⅛	35¼	35⅛+ ⅛
20	11½	Ogden	Corp	39	19½	19⅝	18¾	19⅛+ ⅛
34⅜	25¼	Ogden	pfI.87	1	33½	33½	33½	33½+ ½
27⅛	21¾	OhioEdis	1.56	18	24¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅛
71	63¼	Oh Ed pf	4.56	z10	65	65	65	65 +1¼
71	58½	Oh Ed pf	4.40	z130	59	59	59	59 + ½
61	52	Oh Ed pf	3.90	z100	53	53	53	53 — ½
101⅛	100	Oh Pw	pf8.84	z310	107	101	100	100 —1
38½	24	Okla GE	1.24	x15	26⅝	27	26⅝	27 + ⅛
13⅜	11½	OklaGE	pf.80	z460	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
34	20½	OklaNGs	1.24	10	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾— ⅛
26	17½	Olin Corp	.88	35	20⅝	20⅞	20⅜	20½— ⅛
26	17½	Olin Corp	.88	35	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20½— ⅛
17⅜	12¼	Omarkin	.49t	15	15⅞	16	15⅝	16 + ⅛
25¼	17¾	OneidaL	.70	16	20½	20¼	19¾	20¼— ⅛
20⅝	15⅞	Opelika	1	4	16¾	17	16¾	17 + ½
22⅛	18	OrangaR	1.20	13	19¾	19¾	19½	19½— ⅛
44⅜	37½	Otis Elev	3	66	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅜— ⅛
39⅝	27¼	Outbd Mar	1	108	38⅜	39⅝	38⅛	39⅝+ ⅜
22	14¼	Outlet Co	.65	17	20	20	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
56	26½	OvrTrans	1.72	25	55⅝	56	55⅛	55⅝— ⅛
46	38¼	Owen Cng	.75	48	40⅞	41	40½	40⅝+ ⅛
66¼	53½	Owen Ill	1.35	131	55⅝	55⅝	55	55 — ¼
109½	92	Owenll	pf4.75	17	91	91	91	91 —1
31	15	Oxfrd Ind	.60	11	19⅛	9½	19½	19¼— ½

P-Q

36⅜	28⅞	PacGEl	1.64	93	32¾	32¼	31¾	31¾— ⅝
20¼	11½	PacInExp	.80	17	17¾	17¾	17½	17½— ⅛
29⅝	25⅛	PacLtg	1.60	21	27	27	27	27
32¼	26⅝	PacPetrl	.3e0	125	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅛+ ⅛
24½	20½	PacPwL	1.44	47	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅞+ ⅛
33⅛	20¼	Pac Swst	Air	24	29½	29½	28½	28½— ⅝
22½	17⅞	Pac T&T	1.20	15	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝+ ⅛
99	85½	Pac T&T	pf 6	z130	90	90	89½	89½— ¼
13½	10⅛	Pae Tin	.60e	2	10½	10½	.0½	10¼— ¼
15⅞	9⅛	PalmBch	.25	01	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾+ ⅛
31	15⅜	PanAmS	.20p	32	11⅝	11¾	11⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
20¼	1⅜	PanAm WAir		348	12¼	13	12¼	13 + ⅜
40⅝	32⅜	Panh EP	1.80	17	36⅛	36¾	36¼	36⅝— ⅛
49⅜	33¾	Paperch	.60	12	49	49¼	48½	48⅝— ¾
24⅜	16⅛	Pargas	.84	178	23¼	24⅛	23¼	23¾+ ⅜
65¾	45	Pargas	pf2.64	3	64	64½	64	64¼+1½
46⅜	34⅜	ParkHan	1.50	6	42⅛	42⅜	42¼	42⅜— ⅛
23⅞	15⅞	Park Pen	.60	22	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23 + ⅜
7⅞	4⅜	Penn Cent		75	4¾	5	4¾	4⅞
14	9⅝	Penn Dixie		34	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10⅛
25½	17⅛	Penn Sruli		9	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20¾+ ⅛
71⅝	54⅞	Penney JC	1	x69	65¼	65¼	64½	65¼+ ⅛
60	47⅜	PennaCo	pf	2	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞— ⅛
26½	21⅜	PaPwL	1.60	66	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅜— ⅛
110½	99½	Pa PL	pf8.40						
				z7140	100	130½	100	100	
89¾	58	Pa PL	pf4.50	z300	57½	57½	56	56½— 1½
68	55	Pa PL	pf4.40	z30	56½	56½	56	56
33¾	26½	Pennwil	1.20	107	29	29½	27½	27½— 2½
56¼	43⅛	Penwil	pf2.50	3	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾
30½	23¾	Penwit	pfI.60	5	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25¾+ ⅛
39	28	Penzoil	.80	476	31⅛	31⅜	29⅝	31¼+1⅜
56	40	Peou Z	pfI.33	17	48½	48¾	48¼	48¾+1⅛
39¾	33	PeopGas	2.08	44	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼+1½
61½	52⅛	PepsiCo	1	50	55⅝	55⅞	55⅜	55¼— ⅜
48⅝	29	PerElmr	.30g	180	47	47⅜	46¾	46¾— ⅛
42	36⅛	Pet Inc	1.30	37	39⅞	40¼	39⅞	40
24⅞	19⅞	PetInc	pf 1	2	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
23⅜	20⅛	Pet Inc	pf.80	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
34g3	23⅛	PetaPaul	1.20	32	27¾	28⅛	27¾	28⅛+ ⅜
52	38⅛	Petrolan	.64	20	51¼	51¾	51	51 — ⅛
20	11¼	Petrlm	.49g	3	19⅛	19¾	19½	19¼+ ⅛
40¼	34⅝	Pfizer	.60b	147	39¼	39⅝	39	39⅜— ⅛
40	37¾	Phalps O	2.10	61	40⅜	40¾	40⅛	40¾+ ⅛
25½	21	Phila El	1.64	113	22⅛	22¼	22	22¼+ ⅛
115	106½	Phil El	pf8.75	y20	108	108	108	108 +1¼
70	68½	Phil El	pf4.68	y30	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
68	55	Phil El	pf4.40	y50	57	57	57	57 —1½
58	50	Phil El	pf3.80	y110	49½	49½	49½	49½— 1½
47⅛	46¾	PhilMorr	1.20	118	48⅜	44	43⅞	43⅞+ ⅛
20½	12¾	Philip Ind	.16	147	19⅝	20	19⅝	20 + ⅛
26½	19	Phill pf	1.70	11	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
31⅝	27⅜	Phill Pet	1.30	144	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+ ⅛
19¼	15	Phill VH	.40	101	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜+ ⅛
23⅝	19¼	PiedNGs	1.20	1	20	20	20	20 + ⅛
58½	49¾	Pillsbury	1.44	16	50	50	49⅝	49⅞— ⅛
17½	14¾	PionNGas	.80	29	16	16⅛	15¾	16⅛— ⅛
33⅜	25⅝	Pitneys	.66	91	28⅝	29	28½	28¾
20	14⅜	PlIForg	.60	18	17	17⅛	17	17⅛+ ⅛
52½	44¼	PlIHFnW	pf	z430	50	50½	50	50½+ ⅛
52½	40	Pittston	.60b	27	49¼	49½	48¾	48¾— ¾
34	15⅜	Plan Resrch		112	21¾	21¾	20⅜	21⅛
3¾	2¼	PlessyLf	.12	278	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝+ ⅛
117⅛	76	Polaroid	.32	361	112¾	112⅝	110½	112 —1½

R

35	24⅞	RelsonP	.70	105	32¼	32½	32⅛	32½+ ⅜
48¼	36⅛	RalstP	pfI.20	5	44¾	45	44¾	45 — ¼
33½	22⅜	Ramad	.24b	x143	33¼	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞+ ⅜
27½	14⅞	Ranco Inc	.92	171	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜+ ⅛
28¼	18¼	Rapid Amer		60	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼— ⅛
62	38⅛	Rap A pf	2.25	4	50	50	50	50
24⅞	18⅜	RaytheMA	1	8	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23½— ⅛
15⅜	0	Raymd Int		6	12¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+ ⅛
45¾	27	Raytheon	.60	333	38¼	38⅝	37¾	38⅛— ⅛
40¾	26	RCA	1	1549	36⅛	36⅝	34⅛	35⅝— ⅝
91¼	65	grca	cv pf 4	33	83⅛	83½	80	81¼— 1¾
58	49	RCA pf	3.50	z230	50¼	50½	49½	49½— ⅝
9⅞	5	Reading	Co	7	8	8	8⅜	8⅜— ⅛
8	5	Reding	pf	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
35½	25¼	Rdg Bate	.25	20	30¾	30½	30¾	30¾+ ⅛
46	24¼	Redmn	.10g	29	41⅝	41½	40⅞	41¼— ⅛
21⅛	21¼	Redman	wi	22	21	21	20g4	20¾— ⅛
43¾	31¼	Reev Br	1.50	4	35	35	35	35
12⅛	8⅞	Reich Ch	.20	15	9¾	9¾	9⅛	9⅛
15	10⅛	Reliab Str	.60	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼— ⅛
28	20⅝	Ralian El	.70	x17	24	24	23½	23⅝
29	18	RellanEl	pf 2	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
50⅛	29	Relian pf	1.40	1	42	42	42	42
11¾	6½	Republic Cp		55	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾+ ⅛
31⅝	24½	RepubSil	1.60	45	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24⅞— ⅛
55½	45⅞	RfailCred	3	4	47½	47½	47	47 — ½
34⅜	23¾	Revco DS	.28	6	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34⅜+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅜	Rever Cop	1	34	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝+ ⅛
88¾	64½	Revlon	1	64	67¼	67½	67	67½— ¼
36½	30¾	Rex Chn	1	15	35	35	34⅝	34⅝— ⅛
69½v	49	Reyn Ind	2.40	84	60⅛	61½	60⅛	61½+2⅛
61¾	57¾	Reyln pf	2.25	13	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝+1⅛
33¾	25½	ReynMet	1.1	01169	26½	26½	25⅞	26 + ⅜
80½	69	Roy M	pf4.50	x125	70¾	71	70¼	71 + ⅜
39	31⅞	Roy M	pf2.37	x2	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼+ ⅛
24¾	15½	Rheingold	.20	143	26⅛	26¾	26⅜	26¾+ ⅛
16⅜	12	Richardsn	.80	10	12	12½	12	12½+ ⅛
72⅜	58⅞	RichMarrel	1	6	27⅜	63	62⅞	63 + ⅛
18⅜	14¼	Riegelf	.60	12	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17½— ⅛
14¾	11¾	RiegelTxt	.80	50	15	15	14¾	14¾— ⅛
23	13¾	RiGrnd	.40	42	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19¾— ⅛
14⅝	9½	RioGrn	pf.80	30	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13 + ⅛
42¼	32¼	Rite Aid	.22	66	42⅛	42⅝	42⅜	41½— ⅛
35¾	27⅝	RivianaFds	1	8	25½	35¾	35⅛	35¾ +1⅛
6	5	RonST	1.28g	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
36⅞	28¾	RobahCon	.70	11	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜— ⅛
26¾	20⅜	Robrtsn	1.10	10	21¾	21⅜	20¾	20¾— ⅜
37½	25⅜	RobInsAH	.40	56	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜— ⅛
27⅞	25⅛	RochGs	1.20b	93	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25½
50⅛	38⅝	RochTel	1.32	3	40½	40¼	40¼	40½— ⅛
20⅜	12⅝	Rockower	.44	14	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜— ⅛
30½	25⅞	RockMfg	1.40	5	26⅞	26⅝	26½	26⅝+ ⅛
113¾

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
6	4⅜	Abrdn P	.12f	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Acme Namii		1	3	3	3	3	
3⅜	2½	Acme Prec		1	2½	2½	2½	2½	
34¼	15¼	Action Ind		9	18⅜	19¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
13¾	8¼	Admiral Inll		2	15½	15½	15	15	— ⅛
12⅜	7½	A&E Plast P		14	7½	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Aerotex Inc		2	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	
13¾	9¼	Aero Fla .30		19	13⅜	13¾	13¼	13¼	
27½	17½	Aerojet .50a		1	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
14	6⅜	Aeronca Inc		9	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
8	5	Aerosol .10I		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8⅝	5½	Aerovox Cp		3	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15	10¾	Affil Cap Cp		11	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
10	6¾	ANR Cap wi		5	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	8¼	Affil Nosp .20		9	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	AIC Photo		5	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅜	Aiken Ind		3	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
19	13	Airborne Frt		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
13½	5⅛	Airpax Elec		7	8⅜	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	
24½	11	Airwick B .25		66	22	23⅝	21⅝	23¾	+1½
27⅝	19¼	Ajax Ma .35g		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
65	54	AlaP pf4.20		223	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
32½	25½	AlaWood .40		2	27	27	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
8⅜	5¼	Alaska Air		9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14	6¾	Alba Wai .24		20	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
9½	4¼	Alden Ind		1	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	11¼	AlloMtg .57g		19	20⅜	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	
9¾	6¾	All Amer Ind		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	10¼	Allegny Airl		3	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
12	4¾	AllegAirl wi		1	8	8	8	8	
14⅜	8⅜	AlleghyCp wi		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Allen El .87f		27	23⅜	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	24⅜	Alliance T. R		8	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	8	Allied Contrl		2	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	7¾	Allison Sil .40		5	10	10¼	10	10	
6¼	3⅜	Allumi Co		15	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	12¾	Aller Fds .50		5	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
15⅜	9¾	AlynSpec .44		5	10¾	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
24⅜	13⅞	Amco Ind		94	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	14⅜	AmerHess wi		57	16⅛	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
20	13	Am Agronom		5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅜	A AutVid .20		18	8¼	9	8¼	9	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¼	Am Biltrt .30		2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
35⅜	20¼	AmBildgM .24		6	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
27	21¾	A CanM 1.62g		25	25¾	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	17½	Am Fin 1.10		5	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
31⅝	23¼	A Fitch 1.24g		6	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
11	3¾	Am Fitch wi		15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	3¼	A Israeli .23g		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
14	9⅛	A Maized .33		21	12⅞	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
43⅛	32	Am MI 1.20g		2	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
24⅝	18⅝	AmMatInns		4	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	20¾	AmPatrl .25g		14	21⅜	21¾	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
12⅝	7¾	A RityTr .45		2	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	9¾	AmSef Equip		7	11	11	11	11	
9	4¾	AmTech I .15		3	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
25½	16⅞	AmesDep .51r		12	25	25¾	25	25½	+ ⅛
43	19½	Amrep Corp		72	22⅝	23⅞	22	22¾	— ⅛
6¼	4	AndrooR .05p		3	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
6¼	3¾	Andy Gard		15	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
28	23⅜	Angelica .18		63	23⅝	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
11	7	Anglo Lautro		2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
15	8¾	Ansul Co		2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	Anthony Ind		12	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2	AO Indust		24	3	3⅛	3	3	
1⅛	0⅛	Apollo Indust		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	4½	Applied Data		7	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	
8¼	7½	Applied Dev		11	8	8	8	8	
32⅜	23½	Aquitaln Ltd		21	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
24⅜	17⅜	ArchCr Ind		47	27¼	28⅛	27⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Argus Inc		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19	13½	ArcCelCal C		1	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
25¼	15¼	Ark Best .30		2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅜	ArkL.Gas 1.20		56	26½	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Arrow Elect		29	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	18⅞	Arundel		3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
8½	5¾	Arwood Cp		3	5½	5½	5½	5½	
24⅝	13⅜	Asamera Oil		68	14⅞	19	18⅜	19	— ⅛
24⅝	19¼	Asbl Oil Cm		18	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
11	7	ASPRO .25b		3	10⅞	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
25	18¼	AssdBasby .60		20	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
5⅞	4¼	AssdFdSt .20		3	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
32⅜	24	Assd M .28g		15	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	28½	AssdProd .40		1	29	29	29	29	
4⅝	2⅝	Astrex Inc		13	2⅞	3	2⅞	2	+ ⅛
13½	10¼	Atalanta Cp		13	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Atco Chem		4	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅛	Atico Finl .50		16	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	15	Atico M .95g		18	19⅜	19½	19⅛	19⅜	
11⅜	4¼	Atico Mtg wt		20	7½	7½	7⅜	7½	
18⅛	13⅜	Atl CMin .90g		34	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
3¼	1⅞	Atlas Cp wt		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
24½	19	Ausal Inc		34	23⅝	23⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
18⅝	13¾	AusIrel Oil		71	13⅜	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅞	Auto Bldg		9	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅞	Automat Rad		12	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5¾	AutomSvc .20		12	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
55⅝	35	AutoSwit .45g		25	50⅜	50¾	49¾	49½	— ½
10	3½	AVC Corp		5	6½	6½	6½	6½	
18¾	6⅜	AVEMC .10		27	8⅜	8½	8⅛	8⅜	

B

32¾	22	BagdCop .40b	x2	32¼	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
32¾	31	Baker Ind .24	2	32	32	32	32	32	
21⅞	16¼	Baker Fl .42g	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
28½	23½	Baldwin DH	5	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23⅜		
7	5⅜	Baldgsec .16g	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	Ball Co	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3¾	Bang Pun wt	18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13¾	8¼	Banister Cntl	23	10⅜	10⅞	10¼	10⅝		
29½	23	BankrUt .14g	153	28⅛	29	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛	
6⅞	3½	Banner Indus	11	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛	
9¾	4½	Barb Lynn	8	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛	
39½	15⅜	Barnes Eng	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛	
29¼	15⅜	Barnwell In	21	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛	
7	3½	Barrier El	17	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛	
13⅝	8¼	Barry W .20	12	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝		
8	4⅜	Bartell Med	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛	
17⅜	6	BartlSp .33	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛	
16½	9	BartonBr .45f	2	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛	
10⅛	6	Bartons Cdy	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	
41⅞	21⅜	Baruch Foste	14	35⅜	36⅜	35⅜	37½		
8	6	BarwickET	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛	
8¾	4½	BBI Inc	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
15½	8	Behavlorl RL	36	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛	
19⅜	12	Behring Corp	7	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛	
6	4	Bell Electrn	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	
12	7	Belscot .40f	16	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛	
20	17	Bens Mg .90g	14	19⅛	19⅞	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛	
14⅝	6⅜	Benrus Corp	6	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛	
16⅝	10½	BerlnChap .24	9	11⅞	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛	
26⅜	20¼	Berg B pf1.15	6	27	27	26⅜	27	+ ⅛	
29⅜	28	Berven Carpt	3	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½		
14⅜	6⅞	Beth Cp .76f	5	11⅜	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛	
17⅜	9	Beverly Ent	76	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛	
29	17⅜	Big Bear 1.08	32	28⅜	28⅝	27⅝	28⅜	— ⅛	
33½	22¾	BlkneyS .80	5	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25¾	+ ½	
8¾	4⅜	Bluebird Inc	49	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛	
4⅜	1⅜	Bluebird wt	8	3⅛	3	2⅞	2⅞		
21⅜	15½	Bobick Corp	18	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛	
8	5⅜	Bolt Beranek	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
28½	18¼	Boothe Comp	8	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛	
9⅜	4⅝	Botany Ind	12	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝		
6¼	3½	Bowmar Ins	1	4	4	4	4	— ⅛	
21⅞	14½	Bowne Co	30	18½	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛	
27¾	15	Bow Vall .10	67	27⅝	27⅞	27	27¼	+ ⅛	
38	21⅜	BradrCom Sy	10	31½	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛	
1⅝	9	Branch In .50	6	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛	
19½	6¼	BrasilAir wt	19	14	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛	
14⅜	7⅜	BrntAirA .21I	163	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛	
19½	14⅜	BrascanLt 1b	34	18⅜	18⅞	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅛	
23⅜	14⅜	Braun En .32	14	23⅜	21	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛	
18	7½	Breeze .59f	7	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛	
8⅛	6¾	BrA Tob .10g	2	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	+ 1-16	
8⅛	6	BrATb r .16g	2	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	+ 1-16	
8⅝	4¼	BroDart Ind	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛	
5¾	2½	Brody Seatg	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛	
12⅝	7¾	BrkSFd .20	3	9	9	9	9	— ⅛	
4⅜	1¾	Brown Co wt	10	2½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	
28¾	23½	BtnF B .40b	14	28⅜	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛	
6⅞	5½	BrownF pf.40	5	5⅝	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛	
17½	8¼	Bruce Robert	6	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	— ⅛	
43½	35¾	BT Mtg 1.25g	3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅛	
3¾	2½	BTB Corp	31	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛	
6¾	3¾	Bubble Cp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛	
20⅛	19⅜	Bundy CVORP	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛	266
10¾	6	Burgess Ind	14	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛		
35	26⅝	Burns Intl .60	507	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛	
4½	2	Burr JP .05g	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	
7¼	4¼	Butler Aviat	21	5½	5¾	5	5¼		
18¾	10	Buttes Gs Oil	21	13	12	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	

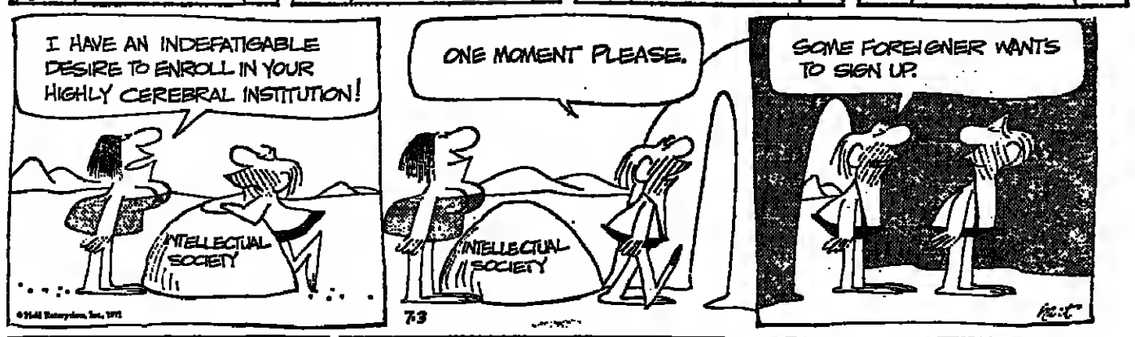
C

17⅜	12½	Cablecom Gn	6	13⅜	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅛	
24⅛	20¾	Caldor .10d	159	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛	
33½	29¼	Calcamp	22	22⅜	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛	
22¾	17½	Cal Hlt Care	21	10⅛	10½	8	18½	+ ½	
40¾	32	CalPrtCem 1	1	37⅛	37¼	37¼	37¼		
25⅜	15⅜	Camcoinc .15	26	20⅜	20⅝	20	20½	— ⅛	
6⅞	5 1-16	CambChib	45	7 3-16	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— 1-16	
8¼	8¼	CdnExp G&O	36	3¾	3¾	3 9-16	3⅜		
9¾	4⅜	Can Homestd	28	7 9-16	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛	
18⅛	14⅜	CdnHydra 2.5	8	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛	
25¾	20½	CdnInt P 1.80	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛	
24⅝	19½	CdnJavia .44f	43	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛	
3	2⅜	Cdn Marconi	20	3½	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛	
46⅜	35½	Cdn SuperOil	32	43¼	43¾	43	43	+ ⅛	
7⅛	4¾	Canaveri .16f	25	5⅛	5¼	5	5	— ⅛	
4⅜	2¾	Canoga Ind	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾		
21⅛	10⅝	Cap Ind 1.40g	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛	
8¼	3¾	Caprom Acqd	30	3⅜	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛	
19⅜	18	Caressa Inc	3	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛	
92	83½	Carnatn 1.20	13	90	90¼	89½	90¼	— ⅛	
28⅛	14⅝	Carp Pipe .88	8	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝		
24⅝	13¼	CarrolDv .99f	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛	
4¾	3	Castleton Ind	14	3¼	3¼	2¾	3	— ⅛	
83¾	61½	Cavitron Cp	18	17⅜	17⅝	16½	17⅜		
11⅜	7¼	CibCraft	19	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼		
59½	32¼	CanPwL1 pf 4	225	54⅛	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝	+ ½	
16⅞	14	Can Sec 1.30g	2	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛	
19⅝	7⅜	Centryind .24	24	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛	
12	7¼	Certron Cp	15	5	5	5	5		
12	7¼	Chesfield .15g	6	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞		
39	19½	Ciampito .10	75	27½	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛	
6⅝	3¾	Charan Ind	8	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜		
31⅜	18¼	Charter Med	12	20	20	19½	19½	— ⅛	
12⅜	11	Chaff Gas .68	3	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛	
36⅛	20⅜	Cherry Burr	1	21½	21½	21½	21¾		
30	25	ChiRNY 1.60g	4	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛	
13⅜	8¼	Christian Cos	37	12⅜	12½	11¾	12	— ⅛	
14⅜	10½	CIC Lassing	89	14	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛	
12½	8	Cinma5 .30e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛	
5⅜	3¼	Cinerama	69	4⅜	4⅝	4	4		
38	31¾	Circle K .22	15	37⅜	38½	37	38⅛	+ ⅜	
11⅜	6½	CitSv AR wt	16	2	7	6⅜	6¾	— ⅛	
14	12¾	Citizen F .24	10	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛	
13½	8¾	CityGsFla .50	3	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ .	
17⅜	14⅛	Clarke G .10g	18	15⅛	15	15⅞	16	— ⅛	
29⅜	13⅜	Clarkson Ind	12	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛	
6¾	4	Clarostat	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
7⅜	3⅜	Clary Corp	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	
18⅜	14⅜	Clinton Mer	35	16¼	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅛	
14½	11	CMI Corp	17	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	
40	24⅛	CMI Inv Cp	3	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅛	
9	3½	Coburn Corp	46	6	6	5¾	6		
15½	12	Coff Mail .30	1	14⅛	14⅝X	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅜	5¼	Cohen Mfld	3	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5¼		
9¼	6	Cohu Elec .18	5	8	8⅛	8	8⅛		
19⅛	11¼	Cola Nati .44	15	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛	
38⅜	26⅝	Coleman .40	43	32⅞	33⅜	32¾	32¾		
48¾	45½	Colon Cont	9	48¾	48⅞	48	48⅝	— ⅛	
18⅛	9⅜	Colon Ind .30	20	11⅜	11⅝	11	11⅜		
40	25⅝	Colwi Co .28g	7	34⅜	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛	
26½	23	Colw M 1.16g	37	24½	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛	
8½	6½	Colwi Mfg wt	34	8	8	7⅞	7⅞		
21⅛	12⅛	Combustn Eq	27	17⅜	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛	
27⅜	21	Cominco .70	4	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛	
10⅜	6¼	Comi Alt .10g	6	8	8	8	7¾	— ⅛	
15⅛	14	Comi-Met .60	4	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛	
13½	6¾	Commodor	15	13	13⅛	12⅞	13		
14⅜	10	ComHith Fac	10	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛	
27⅝	23¼	Com PS 1.50b	8	23	23¼	23	23½	+ ⅛	

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
15	9⅛	Compoln .36		4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
17½	6½	Compsch Dta		4	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
4⅞	2⅛	CompuDyne		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1¼	3⅛	Comput Ea		6	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
13⅜	7½	Comput Invst		19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
4⅛	2⅝	Comp M .20e		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
21	11¼	Computest		2	12	12	12	13	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅜	Conchemco		33	14⅛	15⅝	14⅜	15⅛	+ 1⅛
13⅞	6½	Concord Fab		1	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¾	Consec Corp		29	11	11½	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
6¾	4⅜	Connlly Con		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅛	6½	Conrex .30b		x18	8	8	8	8¼	+ ⅛
4	2	Conroy Inc		20	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
1 15-16	1⅛	Con Cdn Far		6	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	— ⅛
15⅜	7½	CONtlDenS .05g		15	12⅜	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4¼	Con Nat Sh A		1	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾	
12⅜	7¾	Con Oil 1.32I		26	9¼	9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
13⅜	8¼	Con Relnq		13	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅜	5¼	ConsltDec .40		16	9⅞	9¾	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	1¾	Cont Atelier		36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9¼	6¼	Cont Tel wi		62	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅜	9¼	Cook Elec .20		x0	12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
16	8¾	Cook Ind		25	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	13⅛	+
17⅜	14⅜	Cook Pal Ver		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
14⅜	7	Cooper Jarrt		6	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	
31	22	Corrm Blk .72		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
8	5	Cosmosphre		21	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
2a1a	191⅛	CVOUSITC		2cG	7a6	1a1b	1a1a	222	
5Sg6	17¼	CorCste Com		37	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Craig Corp		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	8½	CVRAMERE		371	11	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅜
17⅜	8¾	Creativo Mgt		5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13¼	7¼	CrocleP 2.65e		159	22½	22⅝	21½	22	— ⅛
16½	5⅜	Crest Foam		12	12½	13½	12¾	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	3¼	Crestmont		10

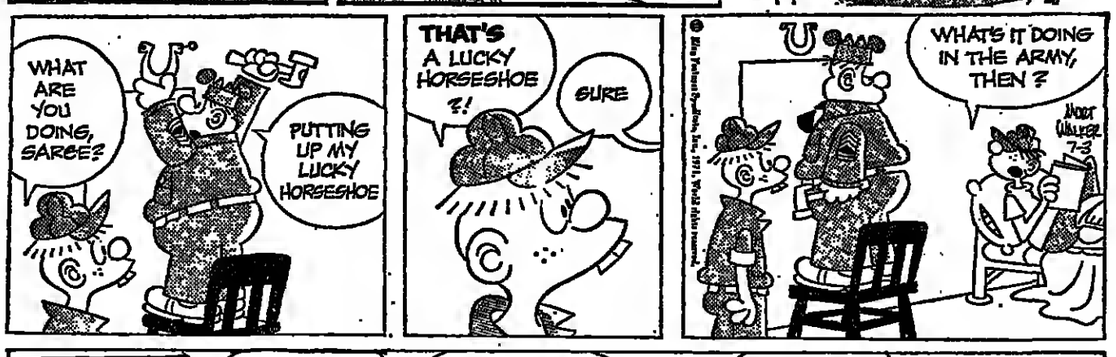
PEANUTS

B.C.

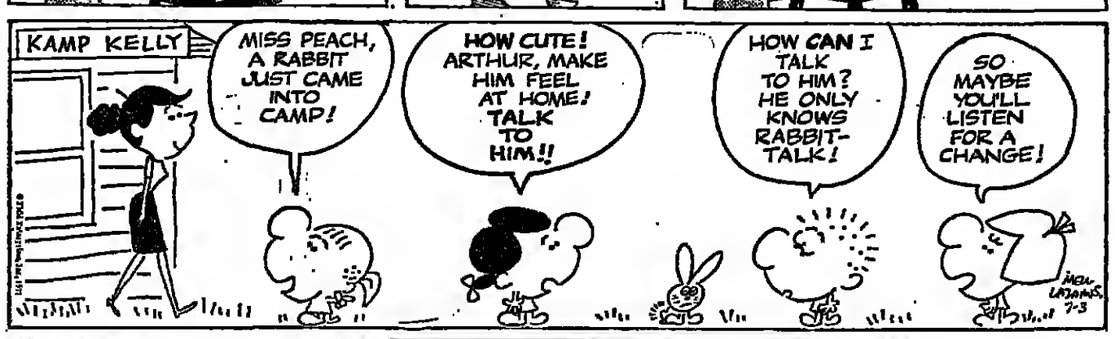


B'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



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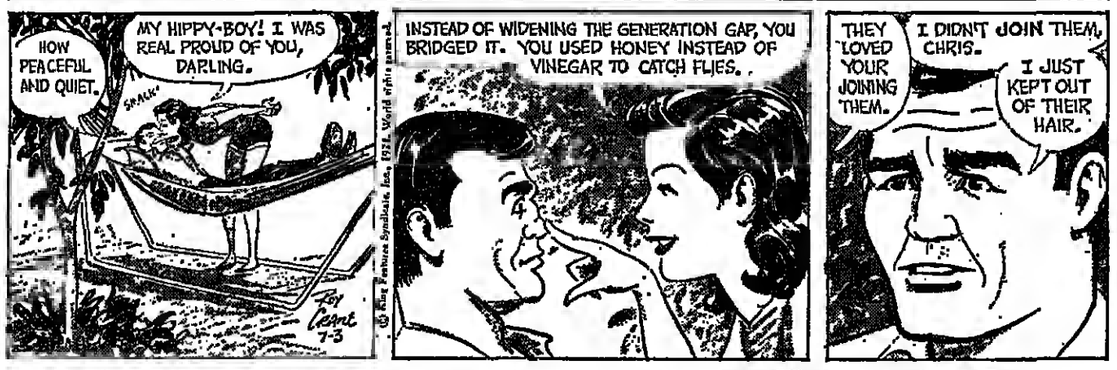

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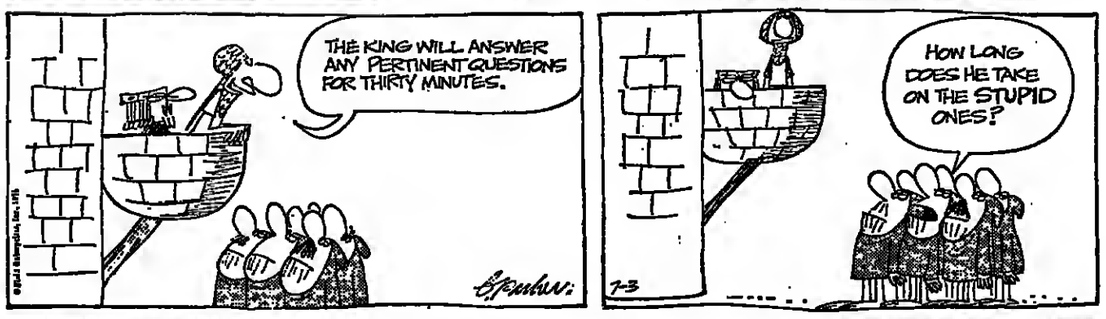


REX MORGAN M.D.

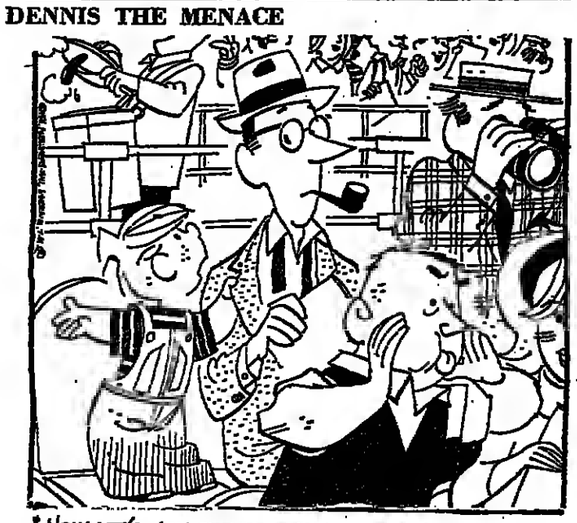
POGO

RIP KIRBY

هكذا من لاصل

BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE



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BY HENRI ARNOLD and GORE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRATE

ALCKO

TIFFUL

TEFNIC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NOISE CAMEL POUNCE TROPHY

Answer: *No speak English and SHE NICE— but mixed up*—CHINESE

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Edited by Richard Peck. Delacorte Press. 165 pp. $4.95.

Reviewed by Walter Clemons

TWO anthologies of modern poems, with identical aims and similar biases. The oldest poet in both books is Whitman. "His work seems to mark the true beginning of the modern sensibility in poetry," Mrs McCullough baldly declares. The modern sensibility? Is it that simple? One vein of modern poetry would be a fairer way to put it. Mr. Peck eschews both older poetry in which "The form of a poem stood . . . as a barrier between poet and reader" and modern poems "full of word traps and pattern mazes requiring deep analysis and specialized training." Both anthologists try to catch the attention of young people with poems in open forms and plain language that dogs and cats can read. Under this narrow principle of selection, good poems get into both books, particularly into "Earth, Air, Fire & Water," bot also some supine nonentities. Plainness isn't always enough.

Richard Peck's taste is, I'm sorry, insipid, though "Mindscapes" has a very Now look, starting out with Rod McKuen and moving right along with poems about movies, basketball, teachers and motorcyclists. William Carlos Williams's "I will teach you my townspeople/how to perform a funeral" mixed in with chestnuts like "Richard Cory" and two of Housman's most famous worst, "When I was one-and-twenty" and "Oh, when I was in love with you." There's a dispiriting sentence in Peck's introduction: "Poetry, then, can offer the manageable message..." and he's settled for too many easy, sentimental messages—from Oliver Herford ("If this little world tonight/Suddenly should fall through space . . . Who can say but at the same/Instant from some planet far/A child may watch us and exclaim:/'See the pretty shooting star!'") down to Mari Evans ("Where have you gone/with your confident/walk your/crooked smile the/rent money/in one pocket and/my heart/in/another. . .."). Come on, real poetry is better than this. Crooked smiles and my-heart-in-your-pocket are no-no's.

"Earth, Air, Fire & Water" is altogether more adventurous. Mrs. McCullough is a publisher's editor whose "great interest in young writers" had led her to anthologize here a few promising newcomers whose work isn't distinct enough yet to show up well in isolated examples. Never mind, her anthology is exciting. She begins with Marianne Moore's "Poetry" ("I, too, dislike it. . . .") in Miss Moore's reduced three-line version, and her announced intention of a simple selection for beginners is happily violated by her alert ear for some of the best contemporary poems—simply stated, yes, but dark and complex in feeling.

Early on, we get Victor Hernandez Cruz's best poem so far, "How You Feel," Philip Whalen's "Trying Too Hard to Write a Poem Sitting on the Beach," Galway Kinnell's powerful "The Bear," William Carlos Williams's familiar, central "The Red Wheelbarrow" appears next to James Wright's deep-breathing wonderful "The Blessing," in which the poet and a friend "Just off the highway to Rochester, Minnesota," encounter two Indian ponies:

> "They ripple tensely, then can
> hardly contain their happiness
> That we have come.
> They bow shyly as wet swans.
> They love each other.
> There is no loneliness like
> theirs."

Mrs. McCullough isn't afraid of poems with "unmanageable" messages. Allen Ginsberg's "Why is God love, Jack?", Berryman's "Life, friends, is boring. We must not say so," Sylvia Plath's lethal "Daddy" aren't common coin in adult anthologies. It's astonishing, and exhilarating, to find them in a collection for young people. Mrs. McCullough invites her readers to puzzle out Ron Padgett's "Y.r D.ty" (of which the first line is "It w.s c...h f.r t.m to go b.k to t.e h...e").

She doesn't condescend. "Earth, Air, Fire & Water" has genuine burn and chill. Older readers too curious about modern poetry, can make discoveries in it.

Walter Clemons is a member of The New York Times Book Review staff.

International Jury For French Museum

PARIS, July 2 (Reuters).—An international panel of experts is to select the design for a new Museum of Contemporary Arts in Paris—the first time an international team has been made responsible for choosing the shape of a building financed by the French state.

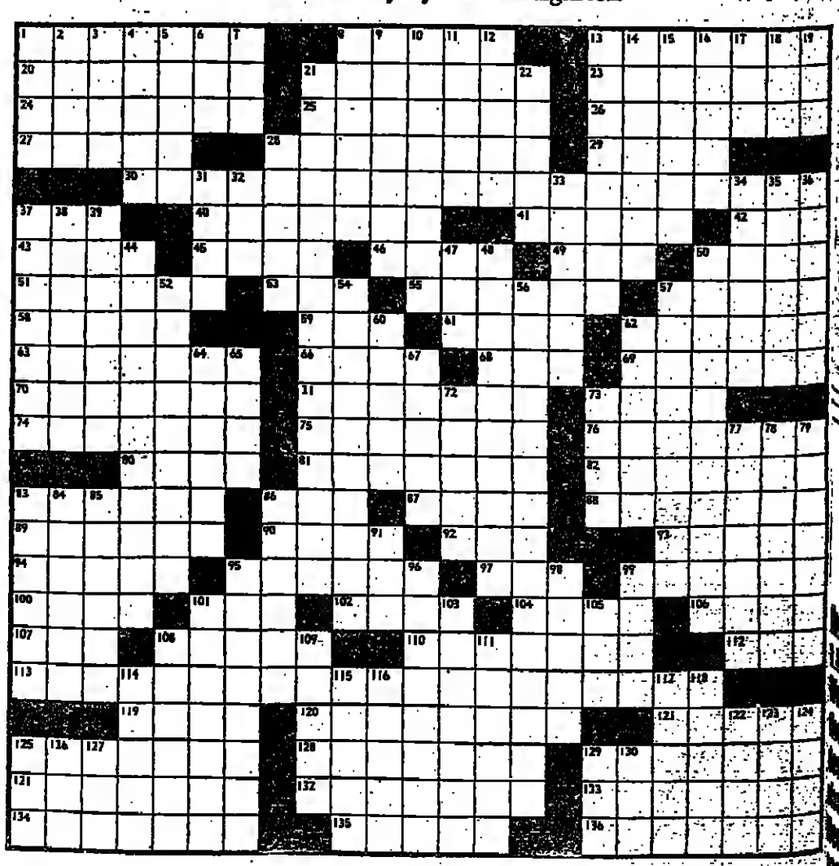
The ten-member jury includes Sir Frank Francis, a former director of the British Museum, American architect Philip Johnson, and Oscar Niemeyer, chief architect of the city of Brasilia.

The new museum is part of a controversial redevelopment plan centered on the site currently occupied by Les Halles, the famous iron and glass pavilions that served as the wholesale food market of Paris for over 100 years.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

HERITAGE—By Sylvia Baumgarten



ACROSS

1 Five, for Cicero
5 En ——
10 Shade of green
20 Rare-earth metals
21 Of a month part
23 Withstood
24 Toothed, as a leaf
25 Enlivens
26 The Magi, e.g.
27 Methods: Abbr.
28 Overall fabric
29 Serve tea
30 Church signal
37 Rate of interest: Abbr.
40 Foreign
41 Opposite of a magnum
42 Scottish county
43 Jumping
45 Common French verb
46 Juilliard degree
49 Porridge choice
50 Kadiddlehopper
51 Battery assay
52 Yr. Obdt. ——
55 —— Mater
57 Casino gems
58 Sevso: Prefix
59 Sounds of inquiry
61 Mrs. Priest and others
67 Bilbao's buddy
68 Word for Rome
69 Shorten sail
69 Fr. season
69 Ties
70 Element in uranium series
71 Mascara recipient
73 Prefix for derm or plasma
74 Grow rapidly
75 Capable of an answer
78 Hymn tone
80 Hardy girl
81 More out of practice
82 Woman's accessory
83 "—— Again"
86 Writer Anais
87 Isaac's son
88 Go Marcel Marceau one better
89 Worn away
90 "The Razor's ——"
92 Relig. degree
93 Impatient
94 Shenzi city
95 British cavalry wear
97 Gumshoe
99 Igneous rock
100 Brare
101 Quiet!
102 Disastrous defeat
104 Scottish hillside
106 Missile platform
107 Style
108 Prop for a stage extra
110 Matured, as fruit
112 Wool: Prefix
113 Date of a famous warning
119 Certain word
120 Part of a phone record
121 ". . . upon so —— subject as myself"
123 Leeward island
128 Damaging, as a fender
129 Color of embarrassment
137 —— (Bettie) Smith
132 Pastoral scene, to French
133 Angels' home
134 Type of pass
135 Combatants in a certain battle
136 Mortarboard adornments

DOWN

1 Moth abbreviations
2 Nobel chemist
3 Saud and others
4 Capone Lieutenant
5 Apparently
6 Draft programs: Abbr.
7 Mariner's direction
8 Windfalls
9 Adjusted
10 Organizer of 57 Down

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

R	E	T	A	I	L	S		W	A	V	E	R	E	D
A	X	I	L	L	A	E		A	G	I	T	A	T	E
G	O	D	S	L	I	T	T	L	E	A	C	H	E	R
A	D	E			R	O	U	T			N	E	A	
G	I	S	T		T	O	L	T	E	C		P	A	S
S	A	T	Y	R	I	N	E			O	B	O	L	
		P	U	N	I	S		T	A	M	E	I	S	
R	I	P	E	N	T		C	A	L	M	E	S	T	
A	R	A	O			M	A	L	M	O		E	A	R
F	R	I		F	R	A	N	K	A	N	O	S	T	E
T	A	R	T		I	O	E	A		C	A	S	A	S
S	T	O	W	E	O		S	T	E	E	L	E	R	
A	O	E	N			H	O	N	E	O		R	E	I
		I	N	S	T		C	O	S	T		O	E	S
T	A	C	T		A	S	A	N		S	T	R	E	S
U	R	E	Y		L	E	I		H	O	S	P		A
G	I	L		S	C	A	R	P		C	R	O	N	E
G	O	O	S	E		W	E	I	G	H	O	F	A	L
R	S	S	E	N		A	N	T	O	I	N	E		L
D	O	T	E	D		Y	E	A	R	N	E	R		S

ACROSS

82 Woman's accessory
83 "—— Again"
86 Writer Anais
87 Isaac's son
88 Go Marcel Marceau one better
89 Worn away
90 "The Razor's ——"
92 Relig. degree
93 Impatient
94 Shenzi city
95 British cavalry wear
97 Gumshoe
99 Igneous rock
100 Brare
101 Quiet!
102 Disastrous defeat
104 Scottish hillside
106 Missile platform
107 Style
108 Prop for a stage extra
110 Matured, as fruit
112 Wool: Prefix
113 Date of a famous warning
119 Certain word
120 Part of a phone record
121 ". . . upon so —— subject as myself"
123 Leeward island
128 Damaging, as a fender
129 Color of embarrassment
137 —— (Bettie) Smith
132 Pastoral scene, to French
133 Angels' home
134 Type of pass
135 Combatants in a certain battle
136 Mortarboard adornments

DOWN

11 —— Zagora, Bulgaria
12 Consumed
13 Helmsman
14 Make an —— (flinch)
15 Without —— (certainly)
16 Some coats
17 Wash. neighbor
18 Atmosphere: Prefix
19 Kildare and Welby
21 Result of 30 Across
22 Yorkshire city
24 Textile workers
31 Enemies
32 Honorary mil. commission
33 Having twin A.C. circuits
34 Spanish greeting
35 Small hole
36 Weapons suppliers
37 Doers of a grammar chore
38 Spotted cat
39 Sub's weapon
44 April 19 in New England
47 Latin adverb
48 Emulates the grasshopper
50 Battle town
52 Troops at 50 Down
54 Junior Pliny
56 Embattled farmers' place
57 Significant party of 1773
60 Blinds, as a falcon
62 Nazi camp near Munich
64 Entertained
65 Circuits
67 Groove in a pillar
72 Chasm: Var.
73 Imitate
77 Mrs. John Adams
78 Thin layer
79 Family name of dukes of Bridgewater
83 "Seven —— Baldpate"
84 Cromwell's son-in-law
85 Having sound
86 Wifely pick-me-up
91 Nigerian
96 Behind —— (in trouble)
96 Colonial grievance
98 Cleveland Clinic founder
99 Snake charmer's clarinet
101 Mollusk genus
103 Up on deck
105 Bee: Prefix
106 Poet Alan or singer Fole
109 Girl's name
111 Lopez of st.
114 Historic Danish family
115 Cricket term
116 Hot-goods handler
117 Pirates' domain
118 Twice 100the
122 "Born ——"
123 Linden tree
124 Nimitz and Halsey: Abbr.
125 Shoemaker's tool
126 Basketball org.
127 Asian holiday
129 Vampire
130 Spanish queen

Miss Goolagong Whips Mrs. Court, 6-4, 6-1

1st Girl in Teens to Win Since '62; Drops Only One Set at Wimbledon

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 2 (NYT).—Evonne Goolagong has won Wimbledon. Before incredulous eyes on center court, the 19-year-old Australian today felled the great Margaret Court and the margin by which she destroyed her still defies belief.

With a four-game burst at the start and a streak of six games in a row to end it, the amazing youngster won, 6-4, 6-1, from the three-time Wimbledon champion who has taken more major titles than any other woman in history.

With all the reputations that have been shattered here over the past fortnight, this was the most formidable. Rod Laver, Ken Rosewall and Billie Jean King have been beaten on occasion, but Mrs. Court, the 1970 grand-slam winner, was the prohibitive 2-to-1 favorite to successfully defend her title, and has lost to only one other girl, Gail Chanfreau of France, this year.

Miss Goolagong, daughter of an aboriginal sheep shearer, was discovered at an early age banging a ball against the wall by Vic Edwards, British-born immigrant and head of the largest coaching school "Down Under." He adopted her at the age of 14 and brought her to Europe a year ago.

She was put out in the second round here last year by Peaches Bartkowicz of Hamtramck, Mich, 6-4, 6-0.

"Wimbledon champion by 1974," was the Edwards target. The rest is now history.

Miss Goolagong was off the mark like a sprinter. A cross-court forehand angled shot beat Mrs. Court for a service break at the start. Miss Goolagong was enjoying herself. She cut off a backhand volley to take the second game and bounced happily around the court to beat Mrs. Court repeatedly to the decisive volley. Quickly, she was at 4-0 and 15-40 on Mrs. Court's service, still cool and confident. So instinctively aware of tennis tactics is Miss Goolagong that she was luring Mrs. Court up to net on the short ball and then passing her off the backhand across court or hoisting lobs over her head.

Errors Crept In

For a time the errors crept in. Miss Goolagong's backhand is feared, her forehand is not, and the mistakes were being made off her stronger side. Her lead drifted away. She was 4-3 and 15-40 on service and Mrs. Court seemed ready to charge.

Miss Goolagong was magnificent in the crisis. She rapped a volley across court, pulled Mrs. Court up with a drop shot and then lobbed to the baseline. Two more volleys took her to 5-3 and she had the first set at 6-4.

"She has a God-given feel for the game," said 1949 champion Ted Schroeder. "She hit that lollipop second serve there at set point and had the gumption to charge up and put the ball away.

Air of Unreality

There was an air of unreality about it. When would Mrs. Court make her bid? She had said recently she's enjoying her tennis but out there, in the misty sunshine, her nerves were jangling for all to see. As the game faded away, her strokes shortened and her volley became tentative. Invariably in the deuce games, Miss Goolagong was winning the big point, the mark of a champion.

Prime Minister Edward Heath and former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan were in the royal box, and Princess Alexandra, president of the All-England Club, came down on court and awarded Miss Goolagong the silver platter. Victory was worth $4,300. "I never had a plan," said Miss Goolagong. "I just pushed as hard as anything."

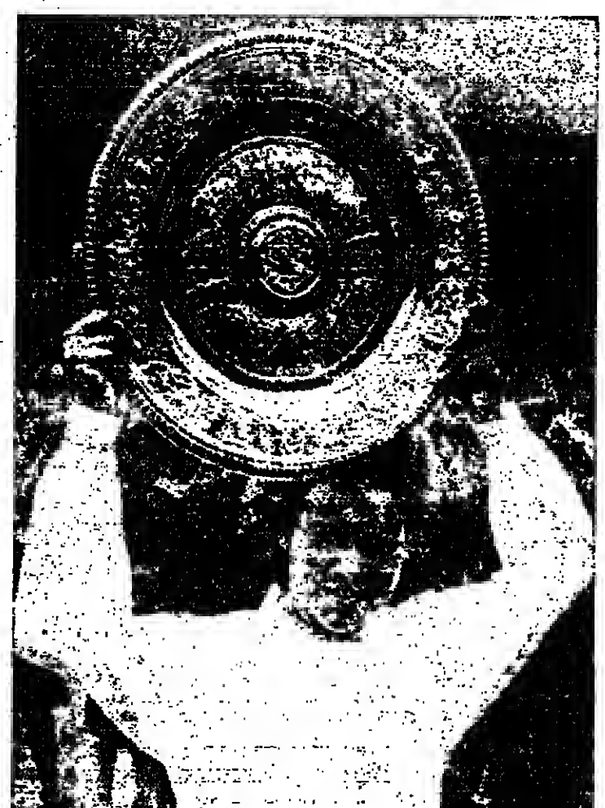
Seeded Third

What a tournament Miss Goolagong had! Seeded third on the strength of her French title, she dropped just one set all the way, to Lesley Hunt of Australia in the fourth round. She beat Nancy Richey Gunter easily and upset second-seeded Mrs. King, 6-4, 6-4, to reach the finals.

Miss Goolagong is the first girl in her teens to win Wimbledon since Karen Hantze in 1962, and her spontaneous shot-making and her grace around court are reminiscent of Maria Bueno, 19 years old when she won it in 1959.

Those older Australians, Roy Emerson and Rod Laver, came from behind to win the doubles title from Arthur Ashe of Gum Spring, Va., and Dennis Ralston of Bakersfield, Calif., 4-6, 9-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Tomorrow, John Newcombe, winner here as an amateur in 1967 and as a contract pro last year, faces fourth-seeded Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., for the men's singles title.



AP.

YOUTH MUST BE SERVED—Australia's 19-year-old Evonne Goolagong holds aloft trophy after beating country-woman Margaret Court for singles title at Wimbledon.

Ali Got Due Process, System May Get Its Due

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, July 2 (NYT).—Some years ago, a sportswriter, trying lamely to explain to the heavyweight champion why his newspaper insisted upon referring to him as Cassius Clay instead of Muhammad Ali, suddenly asked: "Listen, why don't you just clear up the matter by having your name legally changed?" Ali became annoyed. Drag the honorable Elijah Muhammad and Allah and the Koran through unsympathetic, misunderstanding courts? Ask the white, Christian, oppressive judges for permission to use a name he had been given as a badge of honor?

Eventually, most newspapers let his new name pass into the daily language, but Ali never showed gratitude. They were catching up to the times, seeing the light, he might say. And Monday, when the Supreme Court cleared him of the charge of illegally refusing Army induction, there was none of the explosive, thankful joy of the once condemned: The system, he indicated in positive, thoughtful tones, resolved the matter correctly—in this case, at least.

Throughout the years of this strange case, the only constant has been Ali's public face of faith. If he ever faltered or became frightened, the poking snouts of television cameras never found him out. He was right and Allah would protect him. In fact—and now one vainly searched his face for humorous signals—this entire ordeal was a test of his faith in Allah. Could he be enjoying every minute of it? Once, outside a Houston courtroom, a young girl asked if he was going to make a movie. "No movies," he replied, laughing. "I like real life drama."

The Other Actors

But the other actors were not always so sure. A Justice Department lawyer, visibly tense the day before Ali refused to step forward, said: "If he wins, all the Muslims will refuse to take the oath and where will we get soldiers?"

A federal court judge, his voice cutting through Ali's recital of Mohammed's holy wars, asked: "Regarding the conflict between Christianity and Communism, which side would you take?"

"Neither," said Ali. "We are neither Christian nor Communists."

Why, asked a friend, while there was still time, didn't he just play the game, join the Army and give exhibitions?

"You want me to do what the white man says, and go fight a war against some people I don't know nothing about, get some freedom for some other people when my own people can't get theirs here.

"You want me to be so scared of the white man I'll go and get two arms shot off and ten medals so you can give me a small salary and pat my head and say, 'Good boy, he fought for his country'?

"Every day they die in Vietnam for nothing. I might as well die right here for something."

The trials and persecution of Muhammad Ali involve racism and religious discrimination, of course, but a deeper motivation was that terror of anarchy that rocks the sleep of all administrators. If Ali gets away with this, then...

The heavyweight championship of the world—which we have learned must be won in the ring but can be lost on a desk top—is an instrument of control: An accommodating champion is used as an example of proper, channeled behavior within customs and rules. It was instinct as much as plot that had boxing commissioners, within minutes of Ali's refusal to be drafted, calling the wire services to announce they were withdrawing recognition of Ali's title "in the best interests of the sport."

By the Rules

Ironically, the man who would not play the game eventually won by using its rules to the ultimate. He was able to hire and attract legal aid that turned the law every way but loose, and then he laid the case into an entire new era of precedent. As one of his lawyers commented recently, Ali's case disproved those who claim the American legal system does not work. It works perfectly, he said, if you have the money and power to go all the way.

To Ali, the legalities were merely details in a larger scheme; now that he had been tested in the courts, in the ring, he could go on, perhaps, to greater destiny. And this, of course, may turn out to be the greatest irony of all. He has been a symbol for those willing to prospect in his public outcries for testimonials to segregation, or black pride, or personal freedom, or anti-war sentiment. Now it may be time for the captains of the system to collect their shares of Ali: Free and clear now, he is apparently ready to endorse products, invest, cash in on his image. Wouldn't you buy a used car from a man who risked jail for his beliefs?

U.S. Sculler Rallies to Gain Henley Final Against Demiddi

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 2 (AP).—World champion Alberto Demiddi from Rosario, Argentina, and Jim Dietz of the New York Athletic Club moved through to the finals of the Diamond Challenge sculls at Henley Royal Regatta today.

Eights from Harvard University and Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., also won their heats of the Thames Challenge Cup and the Ladies' Challenge Plate on a sweltering day before a crowd of thousands on the banks of the River Thames.

Demiddi was a convincing three-length winner in his semi-final against England's David Sturge in 8:32, while Dietz had a deceptive 3 1/2-length victory over England's Pat Delafield in 8:28.

After being three lengths behind at the mile mark of the 1 mile 550-yard course, in a seemingly hopeless position, Dietz spurted to take the lead in the last 200 yards and was going away at the finish.

Trinity beat England's favored Fitzwilliam College by 1 3/4 lengths in 7:10. In tomorrow's final, Trinity takes on the University of London.

Harvard never trailed in beating England's Thames Rowing Club "easily" in the Thames Challenge Cup for lightweight eights in 7:04.

Harvard will meet England's Bewdley Rowing Club in the semifinal tomorrow morning. Bewdley beat Columbia University of New York by 1 2/3 lengths in 7:07.

St. Andrews School of Middletown, Del., and Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., kept up the U. S. challenge in the Princess Elizabeth Cup for schoolboy eights and will meet in the semifinals tomorrow morning.

St. Andrews Wins

St. Andrews defeated England's Emanuel School by 1 1/2 lengths in 7:24, and Tabor Academy were six seconds faster when they beat England's Abingdon School by 1 3/4 lengths. St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., lost in the schoolboy event to England's Pangbourne College by 1 1/2 lengths in 7:09.

Harvard also scored two victories in the Wyfold Challenge Cup for coxless fours.

The Harvard first crew disposed of England's Nottingham City Rowing Club by three-quarters of a length in 7:39 and then 5 1/2 hours later led all the way to defeat Quintin Boat Club of England by two lengths in the semifinal in 7:43.

Stewart Tops French Prix 1st Practice

LE CASTELLET, France, July 2 (AP).—Scotland's Jackie Stewart in a Tyrrell-Ford today set the fastest time in the first practice session for Sunday's French Grand Prix on the new Paul Ricard circuit.

Stewart, 1969 world champion, is fighting to retain a slim lead in this year's championship. Sunday's race is the fifth of 12 title races.

Stewart lapped the 5.8 kilometer (3.61 mile) circuit in 1 minute 52.72 seconds, an average speed of 185.557 kph (115.29 mph). Second fastest was his leading rival, Belgium's Jacky Ickx, in a V-12 Ferrari, timed in 1:53.47.

Stewart was among a group of the world's leading drivers asked by Paul Ricard to help lay out the circuit with particular emphasis on safety.

"Few other people have gone to such lengths to achieve safety on a modern circuit," Stewart said yesterday. As well as heavy rails, the corners have run-off areas up to 90 feet deep with light, speed-reducing crash grilles. "Every angle of safety rail relative to the track has been studied, and it is right," said Stewart.

"Ricard didn't just order up some modern fire-fighting equipment," the Scottish driver continued. "He held comparative tests here, dumping 20 gallons of fuel in a car and setting it afire, to see which type of equipment really worked best."

"It is a very difficult track. It looks generally flat, but there seems to be an undulation to each corner, which means that from the low cars we drive, you can't see right through the bend as you enter it." The back straight is 1.8 kilometers.

The track has two features which are world firsts. Light signals controled by track marshals replace the traditional flag waving to indicate to drivers when there are dangers ahead or if a car is trying to pass. And the start will no longer be a matter of perhaps a hesitant drop of a flag. A bridge over the track will flash out a countdown in minutes and seconds, visible to all the drivers, not just the front row.

Ken Tyrrell, who builds, enters and manages Stewart's car, and John Surtees, former world champion who builds and races his own car, were equally enthusiastic about the pits.

"The best in the world," said Tyrrell.

Merckx Retains Lead

LE TOUQUET, France, July 2 (AP).—Mauro Simonetti of Italy won the afternoon half of the sixth leg of the Tour de France cycling classic and Eric Leman of Belgium was victorious in the morning half-stage but Eddy Merckx of Belgium retained the overall lead, 26 seconds ahead of countryman Herman van Springel.

4 Tied for Lead In Canadian Golf

MONTREAL, July 2 (NYT).—Rolf Deming, a former University of Minnesota mathematics teacher, put together a five-under-par 67 yesterday and shared the first-round lead of the Canadian Open golf championship with three others.

Under cloudy skies over the Richelieu Valley course, American touring pros again dominated as Lou Graham, Rod Funseth and Phil Rodgers equaled Deming's figures.

Arnold Palmer was at 70 and U.S. Open champion Lee Trevino three-putted at three greens and came in at 73.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Rod Funseth	33-34—67
Lou Graham	34-33—67
Rolf Deming	33-34—67
Phil Rodgers	33-34—67
George Knudson	35-33—68
Rod Curl	34-34—68
Don Bies	35-33—68
Ralph Johnston	33-36—69
Hal Underwood	32-37—69
Lionel Hebert	36-33—69
Ben Kern	35-34—69
DeWitt Weaver	34-35—69
Herb Hooper	34-35—69

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	202	011	001	—7	14	0
San Francisco	000	000	00x	—1	5	2

Santorini, Zachary (2), Drahowsky (6), Shaw (7) and McMenamy; Bryant, Robertson (5), McMahon (6), Hamilton (9), Johnson (9) and Healy. W—McMahon (8-2). L—Zachary (2-6). HR—Torre (13th), Brock (4th).

Atlanta	002	010	004	—7	11	1
Montreal	010	100	010	—3	8	5

Stone, Niekro (8), Upshaw (9) and Didier, King (9); Strohmayer, Marshall (8), Reed (9) and Bateman. W—Niekro (9-7). L—Marshall (1-5). HR—Bailey (9th).

Pittsburgh	000	011	001	—3	10	1
New York	000	000	000	—0	5	2

Ellis, Nelson (6), Briles (6), Blasi (7) and Sanguillen; Koosman, Sadecki (6), McGraw (8) and Grote. W—Ellis (13-3). L—Koosman (4-6).

Los Angeles	000	020	000	—2	9	1
San Diego	001	000	000	—1	5	2

Sutton (8-6) and Ferguson; Norman, Miller (9) and Barton. L—Norman (0-3).

Cincinnati	300	210	000	—5	11	1
Philadelphia	010	000	000	—1	4	1

McGlothlin (4-6) and Bench; Bunning, Champion (6), Wilson (9) and McCarver. L—Bunning (5-10). HR—Montanez (15th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	020	010	022	—8	12	2
Detroit	201	010	030	—7	13	1

Siebert, Brett (8), Tatum (7), Lee (7) and Montgomery; Gilbreth, Chance (6), Scherman (9) and Freehan. W—Lee (5-2). L—Scherman (6-3). HR—Scott (12th), Petrocelli (12th).

New York	010	000	000	—1	4	2
Washington	100	002	00x	—3	9	3

Kekich, Waslewski (8) and Munson; Shellenback (3-4) and Billings. L—Kekich (11-4).

Baltimore	000	001	100	—2	7	1
Cleveland	000	000	07x	—3	8	1

Palmer, Watt (9) and Richebarren; McDowell, Farmer (9) and Fosse. W—Farmer (1-0). L—Watt (1-1). HR—P. Robinson (11th), Pinson (15th).

Chicago	103	100	010	—6	13	0
Milwaukee	100	110	100	—1	10	0

Horlen, Johnson (7) and Hermann; Pattin, Sanders (8) and Rodriguez, Roof (8). W—Horlen (13-5). L—Pattin (7-8). HR—Morales (10th), D. May (14th).

Kansas City	200	300	004	—9	11	0
California	020	000	002	—4	6	1

Drago (8-4) and Kirkpatrick; Messersmith, Fisher (8), Lasher (9), Reynolds (9) and Stephenson. L—Messersmith (7-8). HR—Otis (13th), Spencer (9th).

Before Munich Olympics

Last U.S. Look at Russians

By Neil Amdur

BERKELEY, Calif., July 2 (NYT).—A coach for the Soviet Union track and field team wondered yesterday whether Al Oerter, the four-time Olympic discus champion, would return to compete for the United States in the 1972 Olympics.

"Oerter has decided to retire," the coach was told through an interpreter. The coach smiled.

"Forever?" he asked an American visitor.

"Yes, forever," the visitor replied. The coach beamed.

Even without Al Oerter, who is busy with executive duties in data processing, the United States will field a representative team for its meet with the Soviet Union and a squad of world all-stars here today and tomorrow. It will be a significant meet—the last look that Americans will have of the Soviet athletes who will challenge for gold medals in Munich next summer.

Men's and women's competition are included in the two afternoon programs at the University of California. Scoring will be kept, but individual performances finally have begun to overshadow the final team totals for this meet, the tenth in the series since 1958.

Upstaged Recently

The most interesting developments should come in the 100-meter dash, 800-meter run and decathlon. American athletes have dominated these three events for years, but find themselves upstaged recently by foreigners, particularly Soviet competitors.

The 100 will introduce Dr. Delano Meriwether, the amazing 28-year-old hematologist, to international competition. Dr. Meriwether, who won at the National Amateur Athletic Union outdoor championship last week, meets Jim Green, the AAU runner-up; Valery Barzov, the Soviet Union's finest sprinter; two former Olympians who will compete for the all-stars, Lennox Miller of Jamaica, runner-up in the 1968 Olympic finals, and Jean-Louis Ravelomanansoa, a 1968 finalist.

"It will be a completely different psychology for the doctor this week," Dave Maggard, the U.S. coach, said of Dr. Meriwether's first international race. "With no trials, it's a one-shot final. You've got to really psyche yourself for the race."

Rick Wannamaker, a 6-foot-9-inch former basketball player at Drake University, and Juris Luzins, a Marine Corps officer, are two more Americans who will be on the spot here against formidable Soviet opposition.

Wannamaker is the AAU national decathlon champon, who meets a pair of outstanding Soviet competitors, both of whom have completed the ten-event decathlon with more than 8,000 points this year, above Wannamaker's career best.

Luzins, the former William and Mary half-miler, scored his first significant victory in this meet two years ago in Los Angeles. He will face Yveginy Arzhanov, the world's No. 1 half-miler, and Byron Dyce, the Jamaica Olympian, who waged a stirring stretch duel with Luzins last week at the AAU meet.

Olympian Marty Liquori of Cedar Grove, N.J., and Villanova is passing up the mile in this meet to compete in Europe.

Smith Edges Elbel

HELSINKI, July 2 (UPI).—John Smith of the United States ran the 400 meters in 45.7 to edge countryman Jay Elbel in an international track meet yesterday.

Kenyan Olympic champion Kipchoge Keino suffered his second defeat here, coming second to Finland's Pekka Vasala, who covered the 1,500 meters in 3:38.6.

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Copenhagen, Juarez De Lima of Brazil whipped Denmark's former European middleweight champion Tom Bogs with a ten-round decision.

Red Sox Edge Tigers in 9th On Petrocelli's 3-Run Homer

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, July 2.—Rico Petrocelli brought the streaking Boston Red Sox from behind with a three-run homer in the ninth inning for an 8-7 victory over the Detroit Tigers last night.

Petrocelli's 12th homer, into the upper left-field deck, came with one out after losing reliever Fred Scherman hit Luis Aparicio with a pitch and gave up a single to Reggie Smith. Carl Yastrzemski struck out before Petrocelli connected to give Boston its seventh straight victory, pulling the Red Sox to within 2 1/2 games of first-place Baltimore in the American League East.

Boston had pulled even, 5-5, in the top of the eighth on a walk, Billy Conigliaro's double, a ground out for one run and pinch-hitter Phil Cagliano's single for another.

But the Tigers retook the lead, 7-5, in their half of the eighth on run-scoring singles by Dick McAuliffe and Al Kaline off Ken Tatum.

Indians 3, Orioles 2

Vada Pinson, who struck out twice and failed to get the ball out of the infield in his other two trips, hit a home run with two out in the ninth inning to give Cleveland a 3-2 victory over Baltimore.

Royals 9, Angels 4

Amos Otis hit his 13th homer and doubled for three runs, Paul Schaal drove in two runs and Dick Drago throttled California on five singles as Kansas City won, 9-4.

White Sox 6, Brewers 4

Bill Melton, without a homer for the first time in five games, singled and doubled to drive in two runs and lead Chicago to a 6-4 victory over Milwaukee.

Senators 3, Yankees 1

Jim Shellehack, who hasn't beaten any other club this season, hurled his third straight complete game victory for Washington over New York, 3-1, as Frank Howard drilled three straight hits and scored twice.

Dodgers 2, Padres 1

In the National League, Richie Allen and Wes Parker drove in runs in the fifth inning and Don Sutton protected the lead with a five-hitter, sending Los Angeles to a 2-1 victory over San Diego. Sutton, 8-6, has won seven of his last eight decisions.

Giants 8, Cardinals 7

Bobby Bonds had a double and two singles and drove in three runs as San Francisco outlasted St. Louis, 8-7.

Braves 7, Expos 3

Mike Lum's double capped a four-run ninth inning rally that carried Atlanta to a 7-3 victory over Montreal.

Reds 5, Phillies 1

Jim McGlothlin's four-hit pitching paced Cincinnati to a 5-1 victory over Philadelphia.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	47	29	.618	—
Boston	44	31	.587	2 1/2
Detroit	42	35	.545	5 1/2
Cleveland	36	41	.468	11 1/2
New York	35	43	.449	13
Washington	28	47	.373	18 1/2

Western Division

Oakland	50	26	.658	—
Kansas City	39	34	.534	9 1/2
Minnesota	36	39	.494	12 1/2
California	35	46	.432	17 1/2
Chicago	31	42	.425	17 1/2
Milwaukee	31	43	.419	18

Thursday's Results

Cleveland 3, Baltimore 2.
Boston 8, Detroit 7.
Washington 3, New York 1.
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 4.
Kansas City 9, California 4.
(Only games scheduled.)

Friday's Games

New York at Boston, night.
Washington at Cleveland, night.
Chicago at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Detroit, night.
Minnesota at Milwaukee, night.
Oakland at California, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	50	29	.633	—
New York	45	30	.600	3
Chicago	39	36	.520	9
St. Louis	40	39	.506	10
Philadelphia	31	46	.403	18
Montreal	29	46	.387	19

Western Division

San Francisco	51	29	.638	—
Los Angeles	44	35	.557	6 1/2
Houston	37	39	.487	12
Atlanta	39	43	.464	14
Cincinnati	37	44	.457	14 1/2
San Diego	28	52	.350	23

Thursday's Results

Pittsburgh 3, New York 0.
San Francisco 5, St. Louis 7.
Atlanta 7, Montreal 3.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 1.
Los Angeles 2, San Diego 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

Friday's Games

Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia at Montreal, 2, twi-night.
Atlanta at New York, night.
Cincinnati at Houston, night.
Los Angeles at San Diego, night.
St. Louis at San Francisco, night.

Friday

Robertson, Alley Homer to Lead Bucs Past Cubs

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP).—Home runs by Bob Robertson and Gene Alley in the fourth inning highlighted a 14-hit attack that carried the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 5-1 victory over the Chicago Cubs today.

The National League East leading Pirates pounded Ferguson Jenkins for ten of their hits and all five runs in the five innings the big right-hander worked. Bob Moose, who now leaves on a two-week military tour, boosted his won-lost record to 7-4 as he scattered seven hits for the triumph.

The Pirates took the lead in the first on singles by Bill Mazeroski and Al Oliver and a sacrifice fly by Roberto Clemente.

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At the gateway of Paris, SAINT-CLOUD can be easily reached by numerous and fast means of transport.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

PERSONNEL WANTED

ACCOUNTANT
Major U.S. industrial company with headquarters in New York needs full-charge accountant for European subsidiary with manufacturing operations in Brussels & Munich. Relocation to Munich required. Must be fluent in German and English and have working knowledge of French. Compensation commensurate with experience. Send resume and salary requirements to: Box 8,993, Herald, Paris.

REAL ESTATE REPS. Join a dynamic sales organization with openings throughout Europe. Full training program. Top incentive commission structure. Our top reps. are all earning over $20,000 per year. Write or call: WESTWAY DEVELOPMENT EMBH 8 München 2, Rindermarkt. 16, Germany. Tel: (0811) 26 61 08.

AMERICAN CREDIT UNION in Germany serving U.S. Army seeks experienced credit man. Prefer credit background. Send photo with resume to Bohn International KG, Box CU 27, Frankfurt Eschersheimer-Landstr. 295, Germany.

FAMOUS PARIS RESTAURANT seeks cook-room woman, 25-40 years. Write: Box 77,150, Herald, Paris.

URGENT, required female typist, bilingual French-English. Apply in person Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris (8e), Room 208

SECRETARY with ability to serve in an active law firm. Apply: Edward J. Bellen, 6 Frankfurt-Main, Sandgasse 6. Tel.: 281647 or 281648.

YOUNG MEN, LADIES, with car . . . earn BIG MONEY in Germany. Our firm, best in field, has concession to display educational programs in all American PX's (Army-Air Force Stores). This is NOT door knocking, but sophisticated low pressure selling! You can earn average $200 weekly quickly. Send resume-photo to: ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA (Military Div.) Zeil 113, Frankfurt, Germany.

AMERICAN LAWYER SEEKS secretary shorthand-typist, English mother-tongue with working knowledge of French, under 35. For immediate start. Call: Miss Brown, Paris: 742-22-31.

JAPANESE GIRL required, EDEN, 3 Rue du Helder, Paris 824-96-62.

TRANSLATOR fluent in Vietnamese, French and English, required by U.S. government organization in Okinawa. Starting salary, $5,147 per annum plus housing and other benefits. Send qualifications to: PBIS, U.S. Embassy, London, W1A 1AE.

PERSONNEL WANTED

ENGLISH teacher sought by American International School of Zurich. Well qualified candidate invited to submit detailed resume. Address: CH-8802 Kilchberg/Switzerland.

RECEPTIONIST-switchboard operator, bilingual French-English required immediately by international law firm, 8th Arrdt. Reply with C.V. and photo to: Box 77,142, Herald, Paris.

WE NEED a PROVEN Encyclopedia manager. Write: Ned Tracy, Taconronte, Tenerife.

STENOTHAND-TYPIST, French not necessary, female only, 21 to 35. Call: Mr. PORTEOUS, Paris 824-73-22.

ENGLISH SPEAKING riding instructor for private lessons. Paris: 272-27-29.

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CHEF COMPTABLE
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43 ans, capable mener gestion comptabilité Generale et Analytique, contrôle budgetaire, Gestion financière. Implantation informatique. Comptabilité américaine. Paris anglais.
Box 26,032 Herald, Paris.

BUSINESSMAN, 31, Economy education, 11 languages, 10 years practice. References dropped world, seeks job in Paris. Working permit O.K. Write: Box 21,771, Herald.

HIGHLY EXPERIENCED shipping agent U.S firms in Middle East, Italian, French, English, Greek, Arabic, excellent references, seeks position Italy or abroad. Box 191, Tribune Mercede 55, Rome, Italy.

ANGLO-SWISS ex-consultant, 29 chemistry degree. Experience in marketing, industrial and operational research, seeks post in continental Europe. Box 9,703, H.T., 63 Gt. Queen St. London, W.C.2.

AMERICAN, 53, retired, former Librarian, fluent French, Spanish, German, seeks responsible position. Write: Box 77,150 Herald, Paris.

CANADIAN PHYSICIST (PhD) desires programming or systems analysis job in Europe. Experience in the design of large applications programs. Some systems experience. Fluent in Fortran and 360 assembly language. Reply: Box 9,986, Herald, Paris.

PETROLEUM PERSONNEL and Industrial Relations Executive. Liaison and contract, 12 years experience in Peru, Arabia, Algeria. Age 44, single, A-1 references; speak basic Arabic & Spanish. O'Connell, 364 K St. Anchorage, Alaska.

SWISS, 22, 2 years banking experience, German, French, English, seeks position with responsibility in Europe or overseas. Travelling. Box 8,994, Herald, Paris.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, 23, speaking Dutch, some German, seeks any legal employment, Paris: 226-32-81.

SITUATIONS WANTED

NIGERIAN STUDENT wants 2 weeks holiday job July 9. Speaks English, French, Drakwelu, Residence Antony, Pavillon 2, Room 256, ANTONY.

JAPANESE GIRL, 27, English literature & social work education, some French, seeks a job in a social work agency or in a hospital. Write: Box 21,772, Herald, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

GERMAN COOK HOUSEKEEPER, 21, experienced English speaking, free 31 once for job in U.S.A. Write to: Miss Inge Wollitzer, 753 Pforzheim, Johnstrasse 41, West Germany

JEUNE FILLE FRANÇAISE, 19 ans, excellente famille, parlant anglais, allemand, s'occuperait enfants au-pair mi-Juillet/début Septembre. 81 Bld. Carnot - 39 MOUVAUX France. T.: 75-64-35.

MARRIED ENGLISH GIRL seeks employment in Paris, domestic or child. Call: Mrs. SMYTHE, Paris 704-69-31 preferably any morning.

ENGLISH au-pairs, mothers helps, nannies, available now. Nash personnel, 19 Ship St., Brighton, Sussex, England. Tel.: 24065.

EXPERIENCED NANNY, wishes interesting post with time off to study. Write: Box 21,703, Herald

TORENA IS THE SPANISH WORD for service. We offer au-pair girls, house-maids, domestic couples to any country in Europe. TORENA, Av. Jose Antonio 66-7o, Madrid. Tel.: 241-8-32.

ART TEACHER speaks fluent German and Spanish, 2 years University of Miami, seeks job as GOVERNESS only in a good home. M. VIN GOETZEN 2 400 S.W. 25 Ave., MIAMI, Fla. 33,145.

SCOTTISH mothers helps/nannies au-pairs, immediately available. New World Agency, 93 Hope St., Glasgow, Scotland. 041-221-1713.

GERMAN GIRL, 24, Mother's help, good cook, seeks position as au-pair asap - place in U.S.A. Minimum 1 year. Box 8992, Herald, Paris.

EXPERIENCED NURSE, American references. Free now until August 10. Box 21,798, Herald, Paris.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE FOR N.Y. CITY, cooking, cleaning, no driving necessary, good salary & living conditions. Must have visa ready. Write: ROBIN, Le JAS. PLAN DE LA TOUR, 83 France.

AU-PAIR English-speaking, for New York suburban family, 2 children. Child care & light housekeeping. Own room. References. Douglas, 191 Joyce Road, Hartsdale, New York 19530.

STUDENT part-time, cooking healthy food for 2 people. Paris: 272-87-29.

FAMILY IN U.S.A. requires AU-PAIR Girl immediately. Box 21,209 Herald, Paris.

Art Buchwald

So I Made a Mistake

MADRID—It is perhaps 15 years since I have seen my Spanish friend Enrique Hombria. He embraces me like this, kisses me on both cheeks like this, and then he says with pride in his voice, "My friend, you will not recognize Madrid since you were here before."

Buchwald

Enrique takes me out to the car in the large airport parking lot. "We have parking lots now just like you have in the United States," he says proudly.

"That's nice," I tell him.

We start driving into the city. "You see," he says, "we have super highways just like in America."

* * *

The traffic gets thicker and the cars are bumper to bumper. The buses are spewing out smoke, and as we drive slowly into the city a smog can be seen over the city.

"It's different, hub, my friend?" Enrique says, almost hitting two young people on a motorcycle.

"Very different, Enrique."

Wait until you see the buildings. We are building everywhere," Enrique is not lying. There is office building after office building, apartment house after apartment house, some beautiful, most ugly cement boxes making a harsh new skyline.

"How do you like?" Enrique asks.

"I'm floored," I say honestly.

"I remember 15 years ago," Enrique says. "You said to me, 'Enrique, in order to be a great country and a happy one, you must become an industrial power.'"

"I said that?"

* * *

"Sí, and you said Spain must have automobiles, and new roads and large buildings and factories, because that is how you become a proud and contented people. Look, over there is a Revlon factory, there is a Coca-Cola plant, there is a Dodge factory, there is 3 M's. Now we pass Squibb and RCA. What do you think of my Spain now?"

"My friend," I say geotly. "I don't know how to break this to you. But I was wrong."

"Wrong about what?"

"I was wrong 15 years ago when I told you in order to be happy you had to be a great industrial power. We have finally discovered in America that the simple life is the best life."

"You mean we shouldn't have built the roads, the buildings, the factories, the automobiles, the hotels, the credit-card systems?" Enrique asks, puzzled.

* * *

"I'm afraid not," I reply. "You will discover, as we have, that automobiles and office buildings and superhighways and credit cards will bring you nothing but trouble."

"But," Enrique says, his arm sweeping out across the Madrid skyline, "you told us to build all this. You said all this would bring us happiness."

"Anyone can make a mistake," I reply defensively.

Enrique is crestfallen as we creep along in the traffic breathing the fumes of the other cars. "What do we do now?"

"Go back to the simple life, Enrique. Get yourself a jug of wine and a loaf of bread and a burro. That is the only true happiness."

Enrique slams the steering wheel of his car. "NOW HE TELLS ME!"

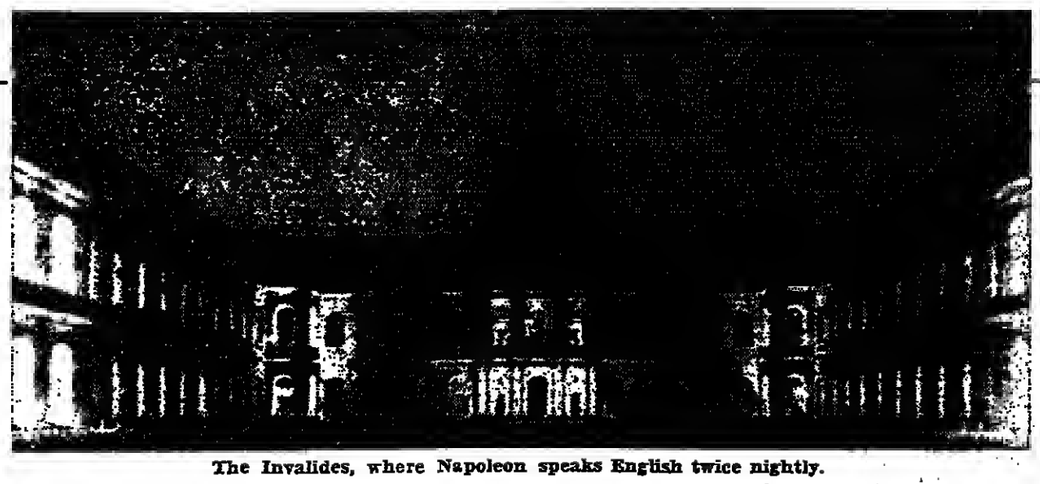
Vatican Closes Tax-Free Bakery

VATICAN CITY, July 2 (AP). —The Vatican closed its bakery today, saying bread consumption was low and its 3,000 citizens can easily buy their bread in Rome.

The move was seen as another effort by the Vatican to reduce tax-free commerce within the city-state.

The bakery, where a kilo of bread was 20 cents compared with 32 cents in Rome, had been in operation for several decades.

The closure raised speculation that the Vatican may soon phase out its "macelleria," the butcher shop, and the "annona," its supermarket. Items that both sell are considerably cheaper than those in Roman markets.


The Invalides, where Napoleon speaks English twice nightly.

Culture Without Pain for Tourists

Mary Blume

PARIS (IHT).—By night all monuments are gray, or used to be until the *son et lumière* or light and sound show turned them into profitable theaters of history—multi-colored, dramatically described, and surrounded by the declarative clash and thunder of historical mood music.

As international tourism increases, so does the number of nightly *son et lumières* that tourists can see. And they do see them. "No matter how busy tourists are by day, they usually have nothing to do at night," points out André Weil, the Harvard Business School educated director of ECA (Etudes et Créations Artistiques), specialists in *son et lumière*.

"We are," says Mr. Weil, "at the dawn of the *son et lumière*."

ECA's first *son et lumière* was at the Chateau of Grosbois, 18 years ago. They are working on 20 new projects and have so far completed 68 *son et lumières* for, among other places, the Acropolis, Notre Dame, Les Invalides, the island of Rhodes, the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia and the battleship North Carolina at Wilmington, N.C.

They did an ecumenical *son et lumière* at the Tower of David in Jerusalem and are now working on one at Persepolis, which the Shah of Iran will unveil this autumn as part of the celebrations of the 2,500th birthday of the Persian Empire.

A *son et lumière*—the name, used by several companies, is not copyrighted—is a spectacle in which lights and recorded voices and music are the only actors.

"A lot of people think it's just some sound plus some light plus a taped history lesson," Mr. Weil says. "A good *son et lumière* involves the dramatization of a site. It is not meant to replace a history lesson. It suggests more than it shows.

Son et lumières are, so to speak, cultural chambers of commerce. They are commissioned by cities, states or communities who buy and run them. Political and administrative problems abound: ECA had to deal with no fewer than five French ministries to complete the Invalides *son et lumière* at which, twice each night, Napoleon is heard heretically speaking English.

Before accepting a commission, ECA runs a feasibility study to decide whether the proposed site is suitable: Is it dramatizable? Are there such obstacles as neon lights across the road? Since the public will probably have to pay, can the area be enclosed?

"We had to turn down the Uffizi in Florence because there wasn't enough space for the public to see without craning its neck," said Mr. Weil.

The completed ECA *son et lumière* uses fully computerized Philips equipment so the show can be run nightly by one man who just pushes a button and changes an occasional lightbulb.

"We are successful because we are masters of coordination," says artistic director Pierre Arnaud, who leaves shortly for Iran to make the last arrangements on the Persepolis show. Once a project has been accepted, research, an outline, and detailed instructions are given to the writer and the composer.

"We have our own team," says Mr. Weil. "Once we brought in one of the most famous writers and one of the most famous composers. The result was like eating *cassoulet* with a side order of *choucroute* at 3 a.m."

A leading *son et lumière* writer is the popular French historian André Castelot who began with the Chateau of Chambord 15 years ago and whose recent works include the Invalides and Persepolis.

"We wrote very chauvinistic scripts at first," Mr. Castelot says, "because at the beginning we were thinking of local audiences. Now we think in international terms." *Son et lumières* are now multilingual and the Invalides show, for example, not only offers Napoleon but also features the memorial service held there at George Washington's death.

For Persepolis, Mr. Castelot and Pierre Arnaud faced a serious problem: There is a controversy, says Mr. Arnaud, between those who say Alexander the Great never went to Persepolis and set fire to it and those who say he did.

"I kept in the fire—as a *metteur en scène*, I am fond of fires," says Mr. Arnaud, "but we talk of the fire as a dream, a nightmare. One doesn't quite know what happened."

Mr. Castelot's masterly script for the 38-minute Persepolis spectacle deftly includes a range of subjects from monotheism to agriculture and ends with the statement that Cyrus and Darius still reign, thus making the present ruler's line somewhat longer than is commonly thought. The cast includes Cyrus, Darius, Thais, and Alexander the Great shouting, "Stop the fire!"

One's memories of a place, says artistic director Pierre Arnaud, are never connected to the place itself but to the ambiance one saw it in.

A good *son et lumière* creates an ambiance. It swells civic coffers and pride. And not only does it offer tourists painless culture, it tries to offer it to them sitting down.

PEOPLE: *Bernadette Devlin Pregnant, Unmarried*

Bernadette Devlin, Northern Ireland's fiery civil-rights leader and the youngest Member of Parliament at 23, disclosed yesterday that she is pregnant and still unmarried. Miss Devlin refused to identify the father in an interview with the Irish Times, and added that she has ruled out an abortion on moral grounds. The pert former psychology student who rose from obscurity several years ago to lead the fight for Roman Catholic rights in predominantly-Protestant Ulster, told interviewer Mary Commins, a close friend: "My moral position on abortion is that I would not be able to justify it to myself. I have told my family, and they took it in different ways, but most of them were good about it. I feel better for telling them."

Giving birth, Miss Devlin added, will not affect her plans to stand for re-election to Parliament, although she admitted she expects to lose some support among her constituents. "My situation is of no great significance when compared to the problems we all face in Ireland," she said, adding that she thought her personal and political lives should be separate. Her opponents, she conceded, "will be prepared to use my personal life for political ends"—and indeed, the Rev. Martin Smyth, leader of the Protestant Orange Order, lost no time in declaring that "we expect higher standards for our politicians, no matter what side of the political fence they are on." Nevertheless, Miss Devlin said she preferred to confirm her pregnancy publicly rather than "hide and sulk," and also rejected the idea of having the child adopted. "Society is wrong in penalizing illegitimate children," she said. "That very term is a misnomer. There are no illegitimate children, only illegitimate parents."

AP.
Bernadette Devlin

* * *

Stirling Moss, retired British auto-racing champion, has been banned from driving for six months after three traffic violations in three years. Moss, ten times champion of Britain and twice runnerup for the world title, was last convicted of crossing double white lines while overtaking an off-duty policeman. At the time, he paid $180 in costs and fines and had his license suspended. In upholding the six-month ban this week, Oxfordshire Judge J.L. Leonard told Moss: "This in no way reflects on your driving ability."

* * *

Carolyn Mitchell, 24, of Salt Lake City, self-styled "No. 1 Fan of the Beatles," charged Thursday night that Paul McCartney socked her on the nose last Saturday at his hillside hideaway near Campbeltown, Scotland. According to Carolyn, who has reported McCartney to the police and demanded an apology, "I was sitting on the grass on a neighbor's lawn when Paul drove up in his jeep. He got out and started screaming and cursing and calling me things. He started hitting me and my nose began to bleed. He then pulled my hair. I think he's horrible." According to McCartney, quoted in yesterday's Daily Express, "For three years I have been asking this American girl politely to go away, pleading with her to leave me alone. You know the movie scene where someone looks out their window to see a spy under a lamp post? He's there the next night, the next and next again, until it gets on your nerves." On Saturday, he said, he told Carolyn to split "in no uncertain terms. I admit I was rude and the words I used were very rough, but there was no rough stuff." McCartney's wife Linda also denied that blows were struck, but Carolyn had the last word: "I think Paul has changed since his marriage. He is very bad-tempered now."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FOLKS: If you can use some exquisitely well-made, custom designed furniture, at less than one half Stateside prices even including packing, insurance, duties and transport, it could be very well worth your while to visit us in Madrid. . . If you need more information, drop us a note or read TEMPLE FIELDING TRAVEL GUIDE and see how he raves about us and our wares . . . Come by, from wherever you are . . . and you'll be pleased for a lifetime!

MARLAU-REY Francisco 8.
MADRID.

P.S. We're Americans, enjoying living and working in Spain for the past twenty-odd years!

DISCOUNT up to 35% on PERFUMES. GIFTS at EIFFEL SHOPPING across Hilton-Eiffel Tower, 9 Ave. Suffren, Paris. Free Cognac with this ad.

INVESTIGATION SERVICES, A.L.S. Lichfield, 142 Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, London S.W.1. 222 6112.

MUSTANG MAN. American film needs 1971 Mustang Mach I, for 2 days photography, July 12. Great care and fully insured. Call: Paris: 553-47-75. Ext. 354.

RIVIERA — Request our brochure: "Owning a residence in CANNES." Agence BEATRICE, 79-Le Croisette.

PERSONALS

BOBGOOD—Job S.M.U. Moving 6041 Monticrest, Dallas, Texas 75230, June 20. Must know final destination air freight. Send papers. Lovebug ok. Beware strange men. Write.

ANN MARIE VALDEZ—Emergency. Phone Larry as mother immediately.

DEAR BILL, Linda, Hugh, Eugenie & Howie, thanks for Paris. You have become legendary. May our paths continue to cross in the future & the spirit of Tarounk smile upon you all. Regards, Chuck.

KENNETH OWEN, Canadian student, black hair, blue eyes, missing since last November. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please notify Owen, Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada.

BOB: Your information checks. We can help you, if you come and see us at roadast as immediately.

DAD, emergency. Phone me in St.-Cloud. JOE.

ART & ANN would like to thank Alain & Marlene, John & Barbara, Bob & Kathy, Pierre & Nicole, Fred & Barbara and Arthur & Evie for a smashing time in London. This ad is in place of flowers.

JEAN WALTON call Harold Holidae fma. Leiden, Holland. Phone to 01 2110-45222.

CHEZ—Welcome back. I love you. LEONARD.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MOM. We love you. Peter & Tina.

BIG GOOGY GEORGE—Come home or communicate. The Commander misses you, LITTLE ALOYSIUS.

AZIZ—JIMMY, please contact Akbar urgently. London: 370-3003 or 935-5075.

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